

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Variable. Temp. 14-19 (57-65). Tomorrow, variable. Temp. 14-19 (57-65). Yesterday's temp. 14-19 (57-65).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

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Dollar, Pound Fall; Sterling Weakness Affects U.S. Money

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 13 (NYT)—The dollar and the pound lost more of their international value in turbulent foreign exchange markets today.

The dollar's slide against the major currencies of Europe partly represented a spillover effect from the weakness of the pound, which has been hit in recent sessions by the unusually high rate of inflation in Britain (two to three times that of its trading partners), work stoppages, declining investment, rising unemployment, political dissension, and the possibility that Britain might pull out of the Common Market.

When the pound is sold, dollars are generated that are converted almost immediately into the "strong" European currencies: the Swiss franc, the German mark and the French franc. This reduces the dollar's value against these currencies.

The effects were dramatic today in Zurich where the dollar fell to a value of 2.47 Swiss francs from 2.51 yesterday, despite intervention by the Swiss National Bank, which, according to dealers, purchased about \$50 million to try to check the dollar's fall. The attrition was the sharpest in recent weeks.

Other Values

The dollar was worth 1.04 French francs, against 1.07 yesterday and 2.33 German marks against 2.35 yesterday.

The pound strengthened against the dollar but plunged in value against all the other leading European currencies.

The pound today was worth 2.52 per cent less than in 1971, as measured by a comparison of its value against 10 leading currencies.

Winning Hussein Battle Commitment Syria Said to Pledge Air Aid For Jordan in Any New War

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, May 13 (UPI)—Syria has pledged that it will send its air force into Jordan to provide air cover for Jordanian troops in return for a commitment by King Hussein to join any new war between the Arabs and Israel. Western sources reported today.

The Syrian pledge would represent a significant upgrading of potential military coordination between the two previously hostile Arab nations on Israel's east flank.

Hussein has been reassuring his troops during recent morale-boosting tours that, "thanks to our brothers," Jordan will have its defenses in any new war effort.

Lack of aerial protection helped keep Jordan out of large-scale participation in the October 1973 war, according to officials in Amman.

The Syrian pledge to send 100-150 jets to protect Jordanian ground forces is effective immediately, Western sources in the Mideast said.

Buying U.S. Missiles

Jordan has also arranged to buy expensive Hawk surface-to-air missile systems from the United States.

The United States and Saudi Arabia evidently will provide the financing for Jordan's purchases. Diplomats in Washington say that the purchase price will run up to \$100 million. The deal was announced May 5 and delivery reportedly will begin in the fall.

Syria, which sent tanks into Jordan in 1970 to support a Palestinian guerrilla uprising against King Hussein but then pulled out and allowed the guerrillas to be crushed has been steadily improving its relations with Jordan in recent months. The rapprochement with Jordan is part of a Syrian effort to counterbalance the strain in its relations with Egypt over Israel's peace initiatives.

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres, during a tour of Jewish settlements in the Jordan Valley, called the Jordan-Syria rapprochement a "flirtation," he agencies said. "Jordan is moving in the Syrian direction," he was quoted as telling settlers.

Mr. Peres asserted that such flirtations in politics justified Israel's determination to keep the Jordan Valley as a buffer zone. Tension increased along the Israeli-Lebanon frontier after Israeli troops crossed into Lebanon down today for the second con-

secutive day and took three persons from the village of Altaroun.

Supported by helicopters, the Israeli raiders damaged a house in Altaroun with explosives before withdrawing, according to Lebanese Defense Ministry communiqué that claimed Lebanese troops fired on the invading party.

[In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command said that this morning's raid was against a suspected guerrilla concentration a mile from the Israeli border. It said that the three seized Arabs were thought to be guerrilla collaborators. The command denied that a house was blown up or that there had been any firing by Lebanese forces.]

Yesterday, six persons—including a woman and a doctor—were taken away by Israeli troops raiding the village of Yarin, in the same area as Altaroun.

U.S. Tank Aid to Amman

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI)—The United States agreed yesterday to construct for Jordan a \$100-million facility for rebuilding military tanks. It will give Jordan the capacity to do what the Israelis have done for years—turn old outmoded tanks into more modern, efficient ones. Jordan has about 500 tanks.

Syrian Official, In Bonn, Attacks EEC-Israeli Pact

BONN, May 13 (UPI)—Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam today voiced strong criticism of a far-reaching trade pact that the European Economic Community signed with Israel last week.

After signing an agreement by which Bonn will provide the Damascus government with 180 million marks (\$76.3 million) in capital aid, Mr. Khaddam said the Israel-EEC pact could induce the Jewish state to "more obsequious and less flexibility."

Mr. Khaddam told a news conference his country hoped for "corrective measures," either in the form of the EEC's suspending its trade pact with Jerusalem or compensation for damage suffered by the Arab nations because of it.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Khaddam and President Walter Scheel called for a strengthening of bilateral economic relations and closer economic cooperation between Syria and the Common Market.



Keep Britain in Europe. From left, Jeremy Thorpe, the leader of the Liberal party; Edward Heath, former Conservative prime minister, and Roy Jenkins, home secretary in the Labor government, during a news conference of the Keep Britain in Europe group.

Leaders of 3 British Parties Back EEC

LONDON, May 13 (Reuters)—Leading politicians from Britain's three main parties today became allies supporting the same platform in campaigning for a "yes" result in the June 5 referendum on Britain's continued membership in the European Economic Community.

Edward Heath (Conservative), and Liberal party chief Jeremy Thorpe all took part in the first press conference held by the "Britain in Europe" umbrella group for the various pro-market forces.

The message they stressed was that jobs and the pound would be endangered if Britain voted to leave the European Community, which it joined in January, 1973.

Mr. Heath said uncertainty about the referendum result was one of the elements in the current weakness of the pound, while Mr. Jenkins said, "Nobody is going to pretend that a 'yes' vote would solve our economic problems. What I profoundly believe is that it will give us a much better opportunity."

Warns Russia on Exploiting Conflicts Kissinger Sees Détente Imperiled

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned yesterday that Moscow's readiness to exploit strategic opportunities and its expansion of military power around the world "constitutes a heavy mortgage on détente" and jeopardizes new trends in U.S.-Soviet relations.

"The United States is determined to maintain the hopeful new trends in U.S.-Soviet relations on the basis of realism, and reciprocity," he said. "But it is equally determined to resist pressures of the exploitation of local conflict."

In a statement to the World Affairs Council of St. Louis which was released here, Mr. Kissinger spelled out an agenda for active participation in world affairs in the aftermath of what he called "the tragedy of Vietnam."

"The fact that we failed in one endeavor," he said, "does not invalidate all others."

Chaos and Peril

"If in the aftermath of Vietnam we flee from responsibility as uncritically as we rushed into commitment a decade ago, we will surely find ourselves in a period of chaos and peril that will dwarf all previous experience," Mr. Kissinger said.

His remarks came a week before he meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Vienna to discuss strategic arms limitations and the next steps in the Middle East.

With the Soviet Union, progress has been made toward the "achievement of a stable political and military balance in Europe," he said. But the record was not as good in "the quest for stability" in other areas of the world, he added.

"The expansion of Soviet military power and its extension around the world is a serious concern to us," Mr. Kissinger said.

"The willingness of the Soviet Union to exploit strategic opportunities... constitutes a heavy mortgage on détente. If détente turns into a formula for more selective exploitation of opportunities, the new trends in U.S.-Soviet relations will be in jeopardy. If our contention in peripheral areas persists, even more, if it becomes exacerbated, the progress achieved in other areas of détente will ultimately be undermined," he said.

At the same time, Mr. Kissinger said, "We must outgrow the notion that every setback is a Soviet gain or every problem is caused by Soviet action. In Portugal, the Middle East, even in Indochina, difficulties have resulted as much from local conditions or inadequate U.S. responses as from Soviet intervention."

Repeating a theme he has used before, Mr. Kissinger said that the greatest obstacle to the United States' ability to shape the international environment "is not resistance abroad but division within our country."

"It is time—indeed it is more than time—for us to put a stop to this self-doubt and self-punishment," Mr. Kissinger said. "Given our central role, a loss in our credibility invites international chaos."

Calling for decisive U.S. leadership, Mr. Kissinger said: "It is no exaggeration to say that a possible paralysis of leadership in America is the greatest fear today of all those who look to us for international leadership around the world."

Major Atrocity

ST. LOUIS, May 13 (AP)—Mr. Kissinger said that Cambodia is carrying out "an atrocity of major proportions" by forced marches and executions.

In a news conference here last night, Mr. Kissinger said, "very clear information" indicates that even second lieutenants in the defeated Cambodian Army and their wives are being killed and millions of Phnom Penh residents marched into rural areas where they will lack food before the November harvest.

Mr. Kissinger called the situation "a tragedy" where hospitals have been emptied of the sick and wounded, who were condemned to join in the evacuation.

Mr. Kissinger moves on to Jefferson City today to meet with Missouri Gov. Christopher Bond and then to Kansas City for another policy speech, this time stressing economics. The purpose is to rally support for an administration concerned that isolationism is growing.



Roman eads in the Piazza Venezia yesterday as drivers struck for higher fares.

Carrier Heading for Scene U.S. Airlifting Marines In Move to Free Ship

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI)—President Ford today underscored U.S. diplomatic efforts with military moves in a delicate attempt to obtain the early release of the U.S. cargo ship Mayaguez, seized yesterday by a Cambodian gunboat.

The State Department has asked China, through its mission office here, to help in freeing the vessel and its 40 American crewmen. A similar appeal was reportedly made by the U.S. liaison office in Peking to the office of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Prague sources told The Washington Post tonight that a detachment of more than 1,000 U.S. Marines was being airlifted from bases in the Philippines and Okinawa to an American base in neighboring Thailand for a possible military showdown with Cambodia if President Ford orders it.

Air Force troop-carrying helicopters also were reportedly relocating in Thailand at the big Utopia air base, less than two hours' flying time from where the Mayaguez is being held.

Military sources said U.S. reconnaissance planes were keeping a close watch on the vessel, which is anchored and under guard by two Cambodian gunboats near an island in the Gulf of Thailand, 30 miles from the mainland.

The White House also confirmed that a U.S. Navy patrol plane was fired on and suffered minor damage while it was observing the captive merchantman.

The U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea, which had been bound for Australia, has turned around and was reported heading toward the Gulf of Thailand.

Crew Reported Removed

Sources reported indications, based on information from U.S. reconnaissance pilots passing low over the ship, that much if not all of the vessel's American crew has been taken off the ship and carried by two small boats to the island.

There were also conflicting reports that the Mayaguez was beginning to move, but informed sources say that, as of late today, it did not appear to be leaving. Information apparently based on sensors aboard U.S. planes indicated the Mayaguez's smoke stack had cooled, suggesting no imminent departure.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen repeated Mr. Ford's demand, first made yesterday on disclosure of the seizure, for prompt release of the 10,485-ton container ship by the Cambodian Communist government.

"The President wants the ship released now," he told reporters today.

No Action Ordered

But the spokesman emphasized that the President "has not ordered any military action" and would not without consulting Congress first. Mr. Ford received advice from Capitol Hill ranging from suggesting that he set a 48-hour deadline and take "whatever action is necessary" if the ship then is not released, to "making every effort through diplomatic channels."

Traveling in Missouri today, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would wait a bit to see what diplomacy can achieve toward freeing the ship. But he said the government would take whatever measures were needed to gain its release. He also said that the President has "certain inherent powers" to take military action to recover the ship, and that

Carrier Heading for Scene U.S. Airlifting Marines In Move to Free Ship

before we can make any comments.

The Mayaguez, owned by the Sea-Land Corp. of Menlo Park, N.J., was reported to have been sailing under charter to the U.S. military and carrying mixed commercial and military cargo from Hong Kong to Sattahip, Thailand, a major U.S. logistics base, when it was fired on and intercepted yesterday.

Mr. Nessen reported that what he termed the unarmed vessel was seized eight miles from the tiny, rocky island of Poulo Wai, 60 miles off Cambodia in the Gulf of Thailand. The island is claimed by both Cambodia and Vietnam. Cambodian forces boarded the ship, which then was escorted by two gunboats to another island, Koh Tan, about 30 miles north, where it has been ever since, he said. It was not taken into the port of Kompong Som, as the White House believed yesterday.

"The United States has received no reports of any crewman being wounded on the merchant ship," the spokesman told reporters.

The Soviet press agency Tass, in reporting the seizure, referred to "some reports this ship was engaged in spying activities" before its "arrest," but the White House said unequivocally it was not a "spy ship."

At the State Department today, spokesman Robert Funseth said the U.S. vessel was in international waters when seized. "There is no question about the right of the ship to travel from Hong Kong to Thailand on its cargo run," he declared.

The spokesman said there were "reasonable assurances" that Mr. Ford's demand for quick release of the Mayaguez had been delivered to Khmer Rouge authorities in Phnom Penh, but he declined to tell reporters whether Cambodia has stated conditions for freeing the vessel.

The President met for nearly an hour today with the National Security Council to discuss the incident.

On Capitol Hill, Senate Demo-

To Yield Defense Ministry Pathet Lao Official Declares Coalition to Continue in Laos

By David A. Andelman

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 13 (NYT)—A senior official of the Communist-led Pathet Lao affirmed today the party's decision to continue the coalition government of Laos and replace the acting defense minister, a Pathet Lao, with a member of the rightist Vientiane government side.

"We want the coalition to continue. It will continue," said the official, a senior government minister as well as a Pathet Lao party leader.

In the last several days, all of the major powers here, including North Vietnam, have apparently been quietly expressing their support for the continuation of the coalition concept that has ruled Laos for 13 months. But the country has been thrown into chaos in the last week by the resignation of five rightist cabinet ministers, street demonstrations and a political assassination.

Five Officials Flee

Gen. Sisouk Na Champassak, the rightist defense minister, resigned Friday and fled the country, as did four other rightist officials.

His successor, at least for the present, is his Pathet Lao deputy, Gen. Kham Oun Boupha. But the Pathet Lao official said today that in order to preserve the coalition, it was likely that the general would be replaced with a member of the Vientiane government side.

The terms of the coalition arrangement provide that the various government ministries be divided equally between members of the Pathet Lao and members of the right wing, known as the "Vientiane government side."

In the middle is the neutralist Premier, the aging Prince Souvanna Phouma, who is, many believe, the only person still holding the coalition together.

The new shape of the government may be clarified tomorrow after a meeting of the Laotian Cabinet at which Prince Souvanna is expected to make a public bid for support of his government.

Last week, the brother of Prince Souvanna, a leading rightist, was assassinated. Friday, the U.S. Embassy was stormed after a student demonstration.

Malaysia Asks Saigon, Cambodia To Join ASEAN

KUALA LUMPUR, May 13 (Reuters)—Malaysia's Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein, suggested today that the new governments of South Vietnam and Cambodia join the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), to help further regional cooperation and peace.

"I think I can say for the other ASEAN nations that ASEAN is ready to cooperate with the new governments of the Indochina states and to offer its hand of friendship and cooperation with them," he said.

The Prime Minister spoke at the opening of the annual conference of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN members—Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia.

"Peace for the most part has come to this region," Mr. Tun Razak said. "Never before have we had the opportunity to create and establish for ourselves a new world of Southeast Asia—a world at peace and free from foreign domination and influence, a world in which the countries of the region can cooperate with one another for the common good."

He urged the foreign ministers to promote a Malaysian proposal that Southeast Asia declare itself a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

After Lull in Ethiopian War Rebels Said to Reopen Attacks On Eritrea Province Capital

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, May 13 (UPI).—For two nights in a row, guerrillas fighting for the independence of Ethiopia's northern Eritrea Province have mounted small-scale nighttime attacks in the provincial capital of Asmara, which had been relatively peaceful the past several months.

Reports reaching this national capital today said there was shooting inside Asmara last night.

On Sunday night, a rocket round fell on the airport and the Ethiopian naval compound near the U.S. Consulate was attacked by rocket and small-arms fire, the reports said.

Several of the attacking guerrillas were said to have been captured. The extent of casualties on either side was not indicated.

Western analysts said that it was too early to say whether the Eritrean Liberation Front, the group behind the independence movement, was beginning a new offensive on the city, which was virtually cleared of guerrillas by central government forces by late February.

Clashes in Villages

In recent weeks, there have been numerous reports here of fighting in small villages near Asmara.

Guerrillas held up four banks last Friday and Saturday in Dekemhar, Agordat, Keren and Adi Ugru and made away with the equivalent of nearly \$500,000.

The government on Saturday ordered all volunteer relief agencies and church groups distributing food to thousands of refugees in Asmara to cease their operations because some of the supplies might be going to the guerrillas.

It has become increasingly difficult to find out what is happening in Eritrea. Foreign corre-

spondents are forbidden by the Ethiopian government to travel to the province. The resident correspondents here for the French news agency and Reuters were recently deported, partly because of their reporting on the conflict.

Overall, the war appears to have reached something of a stalemate after more than three months of fighting at a much higher level than ever before in the 13-year-old conflict.

Government Control

Early in February, the central government sent thousands of troop reinforcements to the north and now has 25,000 soldiers or more stationed throughout Eritrea. It has regained control in Asmara, which was the scene of almost nightly fighting, and has reopened the three strategic roads leading to the city, one from the Red Sea port of Massawa and the two others from the south.

The Eritrean, on the other hand, still controls almost all the countryside but has yet to prove itself capable of occupying and holding any of the larger towns.

In February, it appeared for a while that the guerrillas were preparing to seize the town of Keren, about 60 miles north of Asmara, but the assault never materialized.

By all available accounts, the Eritrean war has become an extremely brutal and bloody affair with many hamlets and villages being burned or bombed out by the Ethiopian Army in attempts to deprive guerrillas of local support.

No foreigner here really knows how many soldiers, guerrillas and civilians have been killed and wounded since late January, but most estimates put the figure at 10,000 or more.

Spanish Priest Said Dying: Arrested in Basque Roundup

BILBAO, Spain, May 13 (Reuters).—A Roman Catholic priest arrested here last week, apparently in connection with a crackdown on Basque nationalists, was in critical condition in a hospital today with kidney injuries, doctors said.

Father Eustasio Erquicia, 30, was moved from prison to the Civil Hospital on Saturday and doctors said he was bleeding internally and was not expected to survive. The priest has received last rites and was visited by the bishop of Bilbao, Mgr. Antonio Anoveros.

No reasons were given for the priest's arrest last Thursday in this northern Basque port where a state of emergency is in force following the recent killings of four policemen, alleged to have been carried out by Basque

separatist guerrillas of the ETA organization.

Several Basque priests have been convicted of supporting the ETA.

Mgr. Anoveros clashed with the government last year when he made a mild plea for the recognition of Basque rights. This was criticized in Madrid as an attack on Spanish unity.

Yesterday, in Bilbao, a 72-year-old priest was beaten in his parish library by two unidentified young men armed with submachine guns and pistols. Doctors said the priest sustained head and back injuries.

In a surge of anti-ETA demonstrations in the Basque region, 23 commercial establishments belonging to suspected ETA sympathizers have been attacked and at least two people assaulted.

Last night hundreds of demonstrators marched outside the French Consulate here shouting slogans against the ETA and France. Informants said several cars with French license plates were set afire in the city.

Warning to France

Luis Peralta España, an Interior Ministry under secretary, told the rally that Spain should take steps to ensure that ETA guerrillas do not move freely about in France.

The attacks on Basque bookstores, hotels and business establishments have been blamed on an extreme rightist group called "the Guerrillas of Christ the King." The group has vowed to smash ETA on either side of the French-Spanish border.

The ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said recently disclosed letters from former President Richard Nixon to former South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu promising "full force" in event of peace violations by North Vietnam constituted "a secret commitment."

He also said Congress was not informed until a year later of an October, 1972, trade agreement with Russia committing billions of dollars in low-interest credit.

Sen. Case said that under his proposed legislation the Senate committee and the House International Relations Committee would have responsibility for reviewing all executive agreements and determine which should be proposed for consideration of the whole Congress.

Emirates Act To Build Up Gulf Unity

Seven States Resolve
Oil, Defense Dispute

From Wire Dispatches

ABU DHABI, May 13.—The Supreme Federal Council of the United Arab Emirates, a dissension-ridden, four-year-old union of seven small Persian Gulf states, said last night that it had resolved disputes over unification of the emirates' armed forces and oil policies.

It said that five rulers and the representatives of two sheikhs at a closed meeting yesterday agreed in principle to unite the states' military units. It said that Arab military experts will be invited to study the federation's forces and suggest unification steps.

The council said the talks' participants also had agreed to negotiate oil policies. The federation's Petroleum Ministry will be notified by each emirate when the individual state enters into an oil contract, the statement said.

The member states also agreed to unify their internal security units, while maintaining a degree of autonomy in day-to-day police matters, the statement said.

Earlier Failure

A May 2 conference had broken up without agreement on oil-policy coordination and military unity.

Sheikh Zayed ben Sultan al-Nahyan, ruler of Abu Dhabi and President of the United Arab Emirates, presided at yesterday's meeting, which was attended by the rulers of Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah and Fujairah. The aged sheikhs of Ajman and Umm al-Qaiwain sent their eldest sons as representatives.

The federal budget, approved May 2, was up for further discussion yesterday. Informants said. There was discussion over contributions by the individual emirates, they reported.

The ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Zayed, has been the driving force behind unity in the area since he came to power nine years ago. While the federal constitution calls for rotation of the presidency among rulers of the other emirates, there is no suggestion that he should relinquish his post.

Four of the seven emirates receive income from oil production. Abu Dhabi, with an income of \$4.5 billion, is by far the richest, and is the largest of the emirates. Dubai also has substantial oil revenues, while Sharjah and Umm al-Qaiwain share revenues with Iran from an oil field off Abu Musa Island. Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah and Umm al-Qaiwain receive payments for oil concessions granted to foreign companies, and depend on fishing, shipbuilding, pearl diving and agriculture for most of their income.

The other rulers in the federation have reportedly felt their individuality being eroded as Abu Dhabi emerges more and more as the dominant force in the union.

The emirates' federation has agreed to be an equal partner with Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Qatar in creating an arms industry.

The other rulers in the federation have reportedly felt their individuality being eroded as Abu Dhabi emerges more and more as the dominant force in the union.

Syria Closes Airspace to Iraqi Planes

DAMASCUS, May 13 (AP).—The feud between neighboring Syria and Iraq escalated today as Syria closed its airspace to all Iraqi aircraft.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Transport said the measure was taken to protest "barbaric and inhuman treatment of Iraqi and Syrian personnel of Syrian Airlines working in Baghdad as well as ill-treatment of Syrian passengers passing through Iraq."

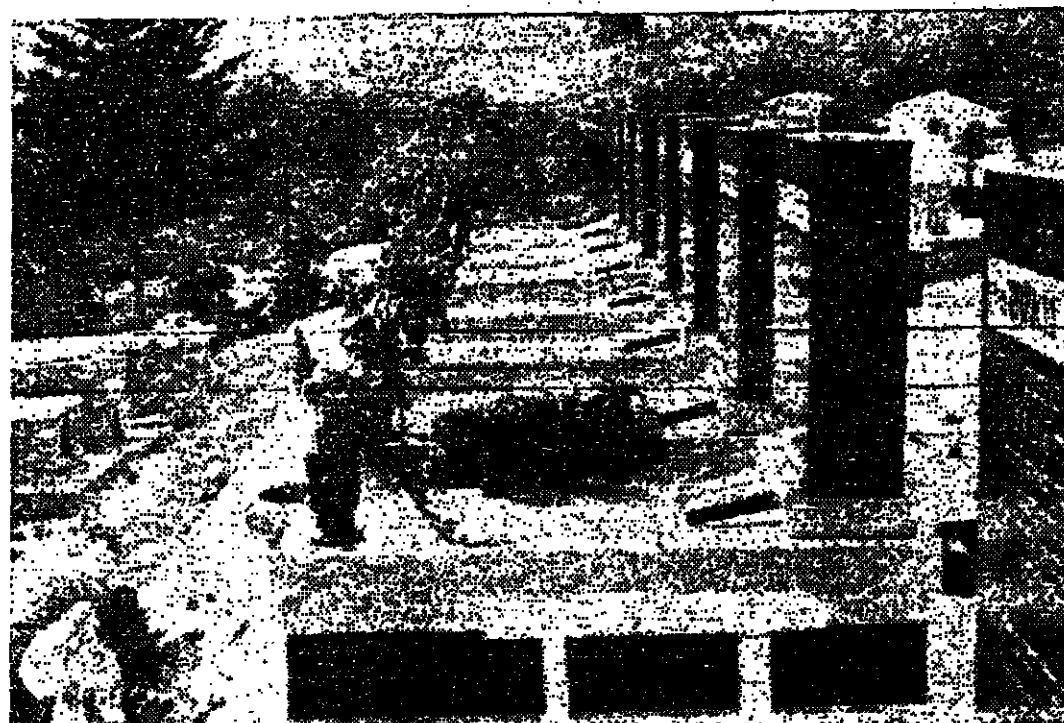
The order followed by three days a decision by President Hafez al-Assad's government to call home a dozen Syrian airline employees in Baghdad and close the Iraqi airline office in Damascus.

It marked the latest step in a propaganda battle between the two nations, ruled by rival wings of the Arab Socialist Baath party.

Behind the struggle is a dispute over the use of the Euphrates River that flows 1,750 miles from Turkey through Syria and Iraq on the way to the Persian Gulf. Iraq charges Syria with holding back too much water behind the Tabqa Dam, a Soviet-aid project in northern Syria.

The airspace ban bars Iraqi Airways from continuing its twice-weekly flights to Damascus. It also will force westward Iraqi flights to avoid Syrian territory.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat are both involved in mediation efforts to end the squabble. Mr. Sadat is due in Baghdad tomorrow.



REMEMBERING—Yosef Shitreet, who lost his wife and three of his four children in an Arab terrorist attack last year, kissing wife's gravestone during recent visit.

Not a Single Survivor Escaped Injury

Maalot, a Year Later—Memories of Terror

By Marcus Eliason

MAALOT, Israel, May 13 (AP).—The school is ringed by barbed wire, guarded by a teacher with a gun. Some of the pupils huddle to class on crutches. One is in a mental hospital.

These are the survivors of Maalot, where three Arab terrorists captured the village school and 100 youngsters on May 13 a year ago.

Israeli troops wiped out the raiders but 22 teenage hostages were killed by terrorist gunfire and stray bullets. Not a single survivor escaped injury.

Phiria Asulin's thigh was shattered and she spent four months in a hospital.

"I used to wake up screaming.

Last May 13, Palestinian terrorists occupied an Israeli school at Maalot and a bloodbath resulted. Israelis retaliated with strikes inside Lebanon in the following days. The accompanying dispatches—one from Israel, the other from Lebanon—report the results of the raids.

asking why nobody was guarding the hospital," she says now.

"They had to bring the guard to my bedside to convince me I was protected," says Phiria, now 17, a year old.

Maalot is one of the five villages and towns hit by Arab terrorists last year in the hills and the Golan district, 100 miles from Jerusalem.

Before Maalot, on April 11, it

was Kiryat Shmona, where the Israelis said the Palestinians killed eight children, five women and five men before being blown up themselves.

"I am a ruined man," said Yosef Shitreet in Kiryat Shmona. "My life is confined to the cemetery and these four walls." He lost his wife and three of his four children.

After Maalot, it was the settlement of Beit Shean, where four Israelis died and enraged residents set fire to the bodies of the three slain terrorists after the attack.

"I once was the happiest woman in the world and all that ended in 15 minutes," said Mrs. Rita Alimi, who saw her husband killed by a grenade.

54 Victims

Fifty-four Israelis and 13 Arab terrorists were killed in the raids on the five communities.

"The attack at Maalot aged the children—they lost the most wonderful period of their lives, their teens," says Yosef Genness, the Maalot survivors' school principal. The survivors go to school in the nearby town of Safed and were taught in Maalot on an overnight camp-country like.

On the surface, most of the 78 survivors seem fully recovered. Laughter echoes through the corridors of the Safed school and the youngsters sometimes play pranks on their teachers.

But Mr. Genness says they are jittery, apt to panic at noises like sonic booms. Some suffer screaming nightmares, lose sleep and can barely keep their eyes open in class.

Psychiatric Damage After the attack, psychiatrists converged on Safed.

"They caused more damage than it was worth," Mr. Genness says. "For instance, they told the children to smoke cigarettes if they wanted or to seek comfort in female companionship."

"But this is a religious school and we strictly forbid such things. Now, every time I catch someone smoking or pinching a girl's bottom, I regret the reply that 'the psychiatrist told me it's okay.'"

The fervor of goodwill has faded, Mr. Genness says with some bitterness. "We still need skilled people to help the children. They came once, and discover how remote Safed is, and they don't come again."

Israel Bans Book on Ground It Would Rupture U.S. Links

(Continued from Page 1)

the verbatim transcript of closed-door talks between Mr. Kissinger and former President Golda Meir and other members of her government during negotiations leading to the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement in January, 1974, and the Israeli-Syrian pact signed on June 1, 1974.

Transcripts of the talks were taken by an Israeli stenographer. They apparently were leaked to Mr. Golan, a columnist for Haaretz, who has been harshly critical of both Mr. Rabin and Mr. Kissinger. The documents reportedly were classified top secret.

In the transcripts, Mr. Kissinger allegedly made disparaging comments about leaders he was dealing with at the time, including officials of the Soviet Union, as well as of the Japanese government, which he reportedly criticized for yielding to the pressure of the Arab oil embargo.

Rare Step by Censor

Mr. Golan said that he submitted the book to the government censors six weeks ago. Under Israeli law, all articles or books meant for publication must be submitted for clearance by the censors, ostensibly on the ground of national security.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Golan said in an interview, the censor advised him that his entire manuscript had been banned, although specific references and even parts of articles and books are frequently excised by the censor here. It is virtually unheard of for a whole manuscript to be rejected.

The censor told Mr. Golan that publication of the book would harm the security of the state. The censor's office continued yesterday that the book had been banned but declined to explain the action or why reports of the censorship were being blocked.

from publication in Israeli papers. The censor also sought to prevent the publication of this article in The New York Times but was advised that The Times could not accept the ruling as being grounded on violation of Israeli military secrecy.

On Wednesday morning, according to reliable reports, Mr. Rabin summoned the cabinet to an extraordinary session in his office in Jerusalem. He reportedly read out passages of the book to the ministers to support his argument that its publication would cause a rupture between the United States and Israel.

Rabin's Arguments Mr. Rabin reportedly contended that if the book was published, the United States would never again serve as a mediator between Israel and the Arab countries on the ground that its private communications could not be protected. No vote was taken, but the ministers reportedly indicated their agreement.

Mr. Golan said that his 300-page six-chapter book, "Confrontation and Disengagement," described in detail the diplomatic maneuvering surrounding the airlift of American arms during the October, 1973, war. The book apparently criticized Mr. Kissinger's role and blames him for the delay of several days in that airlift.

The book also discusses in separate chapters the cease-fire imposed on Oct. 24, which ended the war, the first session of the Geneva peace conference in December, and the subsequent negotiations between Israel, Egypt and Syria leading to the two disengagement agreements. It is the last two chapters on the negotiations that apparently caused most of the controversy with the censor.

Floor Action Expected Today

House Units Vote \$405 Million In Aid to Vietnam Refugees

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI).—The House Appropriations Committee today voted to provide \$405 million for the maintenance and resettlement of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees, during the next 14 months.

The House Rules Committee then immediately cleared the measure for floor action, probably tomorrow.

Last night the Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed a similar measure providing the same amount of money, although with some minor differences from the House bill. Final congressional action was expected by the end of the week.

President Ford had asked last week for \$507 million but that amount was cut by both panels on grounds that the administration's figures on the refugees were imprecise.

Voice Vote

In its action today the House panel passed the measure by voice vote, rejecting a move to cut the funds to \$373 million.

Before approving the measure, the committee adopted an amendment that bars the use of any funds to aid refugees still in South Vietnam and Cambodia. This provision is not contained in the Senate bill but is expected to cause no problems.

The Senate measure contains two amendments not in the House bill, one that would authorize payment for refugees who wish to go back to Indochina and the other deducting from the \$405 million any unexpended funds already appropriated for aid to South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Meanwhile, Dean Brown, the director of the administration

refugee program, told a Senate panel that the processing of Vietnamese refugees has been almost brought to a halt by government red tape.

He told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on refugees that only about 100 refugees were being processed each day instead of the hoped-for 3,000 a day.

Security Checks The refugee coordinator explained that legal requirements demanded security checks by the CIA, FBI, Drug Enforcement Agency, and the Department of State and Defense. He added that most of the files were not computerized and required manual checking which greatly slowed the process.

The security checks were ordered to identify criminals, subversives and other undesirables. Wells Klein, executive director of the American Council of Nationalities Service, in separate testimony, estimated that eventually many thousands of refugees may wish to return to Vietnam.

Mr. Brown had said that U.S. policy was "to make sure they can return."

He said 48 persons have expressed a desire to return and there may be more. He said that as of today, 14,700 refugees have been sent to permanent homes. These people benefited from speedy clearance because they were relatives of Americans or had been employed by the U.S. government.

He added that 38,000 remained in resettlement camps in the United States and 60,000 were still in staging areas in Guam and Wake Island.

Viet Cong Troops Succeeding In Charming Saigon Populace

SAIGON, May 13 (UPI).—The people of Saigon are accepting and even enjoying their new life under Communist rule.

The possibility of an early bloodbath has been dispelled and while there is still uncertainty over the future there is no fear of the present.

The soldiers and officers who have entered Saigon the last 10 days have gone out of their way to please. Saigonese who huddled in their homes 10 days ago while tanks rumbled down the main streets in victory parades now stop soldiers on the street to chat.

"They really are very nice," one citizen said. "They talk very gently, not like the old soldiers" of the pre-Communist era.

There has not yet been, for example, a brawl involving soldiers in Saigon. Nor has there been a case of drunken troops walking out of bars or restaurants and refusing to pay their tabs.

On the contrary, the Saigon garrison and troops being brought to Saigon for what apparently is rest, recreation and sightseeing are scrupulous in the payment of their bills.

If a Saigonese or even a foreigner joins a soldier of the new regime at his table for a soft drink or a beer, there seems to be no way he can pay. The soldier digs his plasters out of a slim wallet or a plastic bag and calls for the tab.

About 40 Viet Cong soldiers entered a Saigon suburb a few days ago and asked for space to sleep on the floors and something to eat. The residents cooked up some rice and fish. In the morning the soldiers left. About two hours later a jeep drove up to the neighborhood and officials handed out sacks of rice to the surprised and grateful residents.

Little things like that mean a lot in Vietnam, particularly now that unemployment is widespread and even those with money in the banks cannot get it out pending a government audit.

"Do not take from the people so much as a needle or a piece of thread," says one of the rules that are required to be memorized by every man, woman and child in the Vietnamese revolution. An outsider cannot fail to be impressed by how well the lesson has been learned.

Life in Saigon has almost returned to normal, with shops open, markets bustling and restaurants beginning to function again.

Problems like a price rise caused by a gasoline black market are being disregarded for the present as the Saigonese enjoy

the knowledge that their fears were exaggerated.

There has been no report of reprisal killing anywhere in the Saigon area. Stories related by American officials about bloodbaths in some provincial cities now are being denied by travelers who have no reason to lie.

There is a rejoicing in Saigon that peace has come to Vietnam, and if there is uncertainty, there also is a grateful acceptance that it could have been worse.

"I could be fighting. There could have been fighting. At least I can speak to these soldiers because they are Vietnamese," said one Saigon resident.

Britain, Italy, Act

LONDON, May 13 (Reuters).—Britain and Italy today announced their recognition of the new government in South Vietnam.

U.S. Airlifts Marine Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic Whip Robert Byrd of West Virginia said Mr. Ford should set a one-hour deadline and then if the ship is not released, "take whatever action is necessary, including military force."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said after meeting with the President that he felt Mr. Ford was "keeping his shirt on" and not planning military action at this time.

A House Republican leader, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, said that although he was "deeply disturbed" over Cambodia's violation of "every international rule of law . . . before we jump into any hasty action, we would want to be briefed and to make every effort through diplomatic channels."

Meanwhile, questions were being raised here about a possible U.S. intelligence failure. The Washington Star reported that the U.S. government had had several danger signs before yesterday's events, but that officials could find no indication that any of them had prompted preliminary steps to head off the capture of an American vessel.

Among the danger signs the Star cited were these:

• A Cambodian gunboat stopped a U.S. merchant ship on Thursday in the same area where the Mayaguez was taken. It was later released and the Khmer Rouge "were apparently searching for other maritime prizes."

• At least three ships in which Cambodian refugees fled, and Phnom Penh fell now are at U.S. naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines, "giving the regime a motive to take a US prize for harbor purposes."

• The Pentagon received a report some days ago that 18 Khmer Rouge regime claims territorial waters up to 90 nautical miles from shore.

Finns Ask Russia To Keep Rapport

MOSCOW, May 13 (Reuters).—Finnish Foreign Minister Aaro Karjalainen yesterday presented Soviet President Nikolai Podgorniy a petition asking continued relations despite recent Soviet criticism of two Finnish articles about Russia.

The petition was signed by 17 Finnish national organizations, 420 city and local government units, and more than 588,000 individuals.

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Vice-Chairman of Spy Probe

Dillon Claims CIA Respected Law in U.S.—With Exceptions

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT).—The vice-chairman of the Rockefeller commission said yesterday that after 18 weeks of investigation it was his opinion that with "one or two major exceptions" the CIA never engaged in large-scale domestic spying.

In a briefing for newsmen after the commission completed the active portion of its investigation, Douglas Dillon, a former secretary of the Treasury, said it had uncovered "no major surprises" beyond the original published reports in December that the agency was involved in wiretapping, opening mail and keeping dossiers on Americans.

He said that the commission's findings went only modestly beyond the result of an internal CIA investigation conducted by William Colby, the director of the agency.

Mr. Dillon publicly confirmed for the first time that the commission has been investigating alleged plots to assassinate for-

ign leaders and that these investigations centered on reports involving Fidel Castro of Cuba and the late Rafael Trujillo, president of the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Dillon declined to discuss the commission's conclusions on the matter of assassination plots but he confirmed that it had entered this realm of inquiry at the request of President Ford.

He was asked whether the commission had found "any indication of massive lawbreaking—domestic spying—by the CIA?"

"Not in my opinion," he replied. "My own personal opinion, which is not necessarily that of the commission, is that with one or two rather major exceptions, everything that was done was rather peripheral and connected in one way or another with the legitimate work of the agency."

He said that the "allegation" is that the agency was devoting a major part of its time on domestic areas when it was supposed to be operating abroad.

"I don't think this was the case," he said.

Mr. Dillon also said he had been personally surprised to learn that the CIA did such things as open mail, which he said he had not known before he went on the commission.

He said he did not believe that the commission would expand on the findings of the Warren report on President John Kennedy's assassination. He declined to comment on the commission's findings.

Computer Deal Draws Series of French Protests

PARIS, May 13 (UPI).—The government's decision to approve the merger of the U.S.-controlled electronic company Honeywell Bull with the French computer firm Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII) aroused protests here today.

The Communist party demanded the immediate nationalization of the deficit-plagued CII, and the party newspaper, L'Humanité, called the government's decision "delivering the French computer industry to the Americans."

Labor unions represented at CII also joined the fray, holding a demonstration at the company's headquarters just outside Paris.

At a morning meeting, CII president Michel Barré presented his resignation to the company's administration council. Mr. Barré preferred to work out a solution with France's European partners rather than have the company merge with the American firm.

France said yesterday that it would permit the merger provided that most of the capital investment by the new firm stays in France.

The government and the Compagnie Générale d'Electricité will buy 19 per cent of Honeywell-Bull's stock for \$33 million.

Thousands Visit U.S. Frigate Now In Soviet Port

LENINGRAD, May 13 (UPI).—Thousands of Russian sightseers struggled to get aboard a visiting U.S. warship here today, and Soviet sailors had to link arms to hold back the crowds.

Crewmen handed out English-language bumper stickers saying "Ty Navy" and "Go Navy" and medals to Russian girls.

U.S. Navy officers estimated some 2,500 visitors poured up the gangplank of the guided-missile frigate Leahy within 90 minutes of its opening to the public. They said another 2,500 queued on the River Neva pier, being permitted aboard in groups of 100-150.

The Leahy and the guided-missile destroyer Tutuill are visiting Leningrad, while two Soviet destroyers are at Boston on a five-day exchange visit to mark the 30th anniversary of the World War II victory in Europe.

Soviet sailors toured Boston's Bicentennial landmarks after placing a red-white-and-blue wreath at an American war memorial today.



A PICTURE OF SERENITY—As the days grow longer there is more time for everything and these Minneapolis anglers try their luck under a spectacular sunset.

To Help Predict Future Weather

Scientists Describe Climate in Great Ice Age

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT).—A global picture of what the conditions of life must have been like for man during the last great Ice Age is emerging from computer studies of climate sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

"The projection indicates that some areas dry today were wet 18,000 years ago, and that some of that period's deserts are today's arable land," according to an article in the foundation's bimonthly publication Mosaic.

"It also suggests that much fishing would have been done in quite different seas from today's." The long-range purpose of the studies is to help predict what kind of climate is in store for the world's inhabitants in the future.

Many scientists believe there is an urgent need to learn how to predict the climate. They say the current signs suggest the planet's climate is changing now. With world agriculture tamed, as it is, to the "normal" of the past decades, any unexpected change has a potential for disaster.

Mean global temperature had been rising since about 1880, reached a peak in 1940 and has been dropping ever since. It is now back to the 1900 level. The snow and ice cover of the Northern Hemisphere suddenly increased about 13 per cent in the winter of 1971-72, according to the article in Mosaic, and has remained at basically that level ever since. The surface temperature of the North Atlantic Ocean has also dropped and there are other signs suggesting a return to a cooler climate.

It is not known, however, whether these are minor fluctuations likely to be reversed soon, or evidence of a longer, more durable trend. Nor is it known what effects man is having on climate by spewing carbon dioxide into the air—which would be likely to exert a warming influence—and by producing dust

and other particulate matter which might have the reverse effect. While a return to another ice age would probably take several thousand years, small changes that could have major effects on mankind could occur much more abruptly.

This research is being done in a program called Climap—climate mapping and prediction—of which Dr. John Imbrie of Brown University is current director. The collaborating institutions include Brown, Columbia, Oregon State, the University of

Police in Quebec Arrest 50, Free Strike Hostages

MONTREAL, May 13 (AP).—Riot police charged into a United Aircraft plant early today, arrested 50 striking workers who had occupied one of the plant's buildings and freed 10 hostages.

The police used clubs and tear gas against the strikers, and men with bloody heads were loaded into police vans and driven to the headquarters of the Quebec provincial police. Un-

confirmed reports said some of the hostages were also injured. The police reported that four of their men were hurt.

The violence began late last night at suburban Longueuil when about 2,000 members of the Quebec Federation of Labor marched from a nearby rally and rioted outside the main gate of one of the aircraft company's three engine assembly plants.

About 50 of the rioters occupied the two-story plant building, took two women and eight men hostage and demanded that the provincial government settle a 16-month-old strike at the plant. The strikers also were reported opposing proposed legislation to combat corruption in the construction industry which would put union leaders under trusteeship and bar persons with criminal records from holding union offices.

Government Foe To End Fast In Philippines

MANILA, May 13 (AP).—Former Sen. Benigno Aquino, 42, will end his 40-day hunger strike protest against the martial law government tomorrow, his wife said today.

She announced the decision at a mass in a suburban Manila Roman Catholic church in her husband's honor.

Referring to a statement by a government spokesman last Friday that the government would not let Mr. Aquino die, Mrs. Aquino said that the regime which denied him "the basic human right to live in dignity" has decided also to deny him the right to make the supreme sacrifice—namely, to die for his convictions.

"Under these circumstances, we have decided that it is pointless for him to lose whatever little strength is left in him. His family and friends believe he can best serve his country and the cause he is fighting for if he now takes steps to regain his strength to continue the struggle."

"We have succeeded in prevailing on my husband to end his fast."

Mrs. Aquino said that her husband would sip chicken broth tomorrow in his hospital room to end the strike he started April 5.

Staff Cuts Opposed At Radio Free Europe

MUNICH, May 13 (UPI).—Three unions representing the employees of Radio Free Europe today criticized the U.S. sponsored station's plans to cut its staff by about 100 persons in the face of mounting operation costs.

Spokesmen for the unions told a news conference that the planned cuts were "irresponsible" and that neither the Board of International Broadcasting, which the U.S. Congress founded in 1973 as a supervising agency, nor the management of RFE have tried seriously to obtain the necessary appropriation from Congress.

Turks Delay Cyprus Vote For 3 Weeks

Ankara-Athens Talks Scheduled This Month

ANKARA, May 13 (UPI).—Turkish-Cypriot leaders today postponed for three weeks a referendum on a constitution for the recently proclaimed Turkish-Cypriot state on Cyprus.

The Turkish news agency THA reported from Nicosia that the referendum was postponed under pressure from the United States, Britain, Turkey and Greece.

THA said Turkish-Cypriot leaders in Nicosia said the referendum would now be held June 8. It was also announced in Ankara today that the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers would meet May 17-19 in Rome.

U.S. officials in Ankara said the United States had counseled against any move that might freeze the present division of Cyprus and hinder an eventual solution.

Turkish Invasion

Turkish troops invaded Cyprus last summer following a Greek-led coup against the President, Archbishop Makarios, that the Turks feared would lead to unification of the island with Greece.

In February the Turkish Cypriots proclaimed a separate federated state in the northern part of Cyprus, occupied by Turkish troops.

The move led to the collapse of talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. The talks were revived earlier this month in Vienna, raising hopes of a settlement.

These hopes were increased by an announcement in Athens earlier this week that Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel would meet Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis in Brussels later this month.

The preceding foreign ministers meeting in Rome will be the first high-level talks between the two countries for almost six months.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Turkish Foreign Minister Inan Sabri Caglayangil and his Greek counterpart Dimitrios Biliotis would try to draw up a list of specific points of disagreement in their dispute over Aegean oil rights, and exchange views on other problems.

The oil question is to be presented to the World Court in The Hague for a ruling on a dividing line between Greek and Turkish influence in the Aegean.

The ministers were also expected to review efforts toward a Cyprus settlement and discuss Turkish claims that Greece is staging a military buildup in the Dodecanese Islands off the Turkish coast.

TU-144 at Paris Show

MOSCOW (AP).—The Soviet Union's Tu-144 supersonic airliner will be shown again this year at the Paris air show where a Tu-144 crashed in 1973, killing 13. The show opens May 30.

Argentina Is Uneasy Haven For Fugitive Latin Leftists

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, May 13 (UPI).—Six thousand Chileans fled to uneasy refuge in Argentina from the rightist military dictatorship that seized control of Chile in September, 1973. Crowded together for months in cold and cheerless refugee centers, subject to frequent unprovoked arrests and interrogations by Argentine authorities and subsisting fearfully on illegal part-time work, the refugees here are finding fewer and fewer countries willing to provide them with a new home.

The refugees and the Argentine government regard each other with mutual fear and suspicion that is intensifying as Argentina begins a crackdown on domestic leftist violence.

"All I want is to get out of here," said an inmate, this young Chilean. "The police stop you on the street. Where's your identity card? None. Where's your passport? None. Only this thing saying I'm a refugee from Chile. Pfft, you disappear."

Oldrich Haselman, Latin American representative for the United Nations Commission on Refugees, said at least three or four refugees are arrested every week and held briefly under Argentina's state-of-siege law. Twelve have disappeared altogether since last September, he said, while 25 are now in Argentine jails.

No Guarantees

Only two were formally charged, he said. Several refugees at the camp in Gowland said they had been beaten during interrogation. "I fear for my life every time I leave the camp," a hefty, bearded Uruguayan refugee said. "We have absolutely no guarantees."

"It's elementary security," said an Argentine Foreign Ministry official. "They are all leftists, no? One, two, fifty is no problem, but when you have several thousand—well, the numbers kill the safety."

He said that Argentina did not sign the part of the 1951 international agreement on the status of refugees that extends guarantees of safety. "But these people have the same security any Argentine has under the state of siege," he said.

At Gowland refugee camp, two hours by bus west of Buenos Aires, about 140 Chilean and Uruguayan families live without heat or hot water in five crumbling barracks-like buildings that used to be part of a large estate.

The refugees said conditions at Gowland were better than at the other five camps in the Buenos Aires area. "Here at least each family has a room to itself," one said.

The refugees usually arrive illegally with little more than what they have on, although Argentina permits entrance from neighboring countries with no more than an identity card. They often vanish into the communities of their countrymen who moved to Argentina years ago for economic reasons.

If they register with the United Nations, it is in the hope of an end to living on the run and a permanent home somewhere.

A UN-backed committee of six church and private agencies then takes over, checking the refugees to make sure they are genuine political cases. Those who pass muster receive a bed, subsistence food, medical care and the guarantee that they will not be sent back to the country they fled.

Two thousand refugees now live in six centers in the Buenos Aires area and in 15 in Mendoza, just over the border that Argentina shares with Chile.

Mr. Haselman said new refugees are registering with the UN in Argentina at the rate of 200 a month, most of them from Chile.

Argentina, which allowed about 3,000 Chileans to take up residence between September, 1973, and July, 1974, when Juan Peron died, has since declared it will accept no more. Mr. Haselman said he needed to find 3,600 spaces overseas this year "if Argentina is not to be overwhelmed."

Although the refugees include admitted former terrorists, Communists and the remnants of leftist splinter parties, those interviewed insisted they had no interest in continuing political activity outside their native countries.

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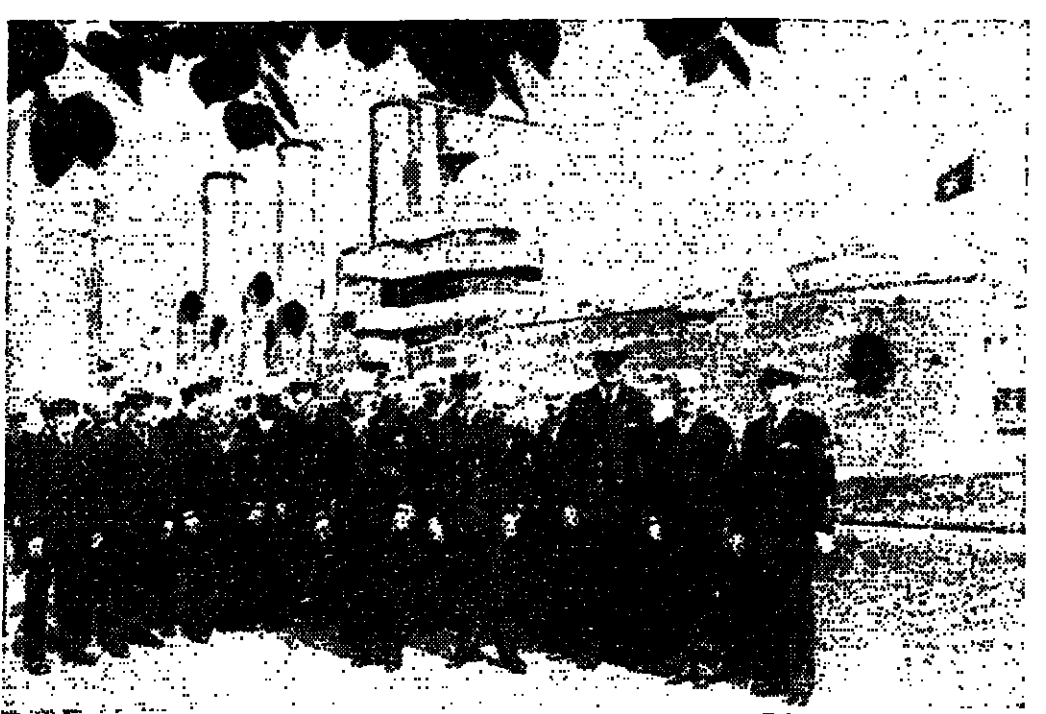
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VISIT CONTINUES—U.S. sailors from the first American warships to visit the Soviet Union in 30 years photographed in Leningrad in front of the Russian cruiser Aurora which fired the shot signaling the beginning of Russian Revolution.

Unnecessary Provocation

The gunboats that slipped out of the mass of ambiguities that constitutes Cambodia today, like weasels out of a thicket, to seize a U.S. merchant ship on the high seas offered a wanton and wholly unnecessary provocation. The real reasons for this bit of piracy—if, indeed, there were any rational motives—are as obscure as everything else about the present Cambodian regime. But the consequences could be, as the White House put it, "most serious."

On the face of it, the Cambodian action was a patent breach of international law, which the United States should be widely backed in opposing. Probably it will not be—violations of this kind have been generally considered from their political, rather than their legal, implications. Thailand, for example, which could well, in its turn, be subject to similar affronts from its neighbor, wants nothing to do with any U.S. efforts to use force in redressing this offense.

But other nations having closer ties with the rulers of Cambodia, and a sense of the dangers of such naval ebullience on the part of a state which says it is trying to establish a new, pure form of nationhood and which is painfully open to reprisals from sea and air, could be more effective in obtaining a peaceful resolution of this potentially dangerous episode. China, in particular, which has sustained the victorious Khmer Rouge rebels and which holds up concepts of long-term improvement of the Third World, must

recognize that capturing merchant ships at random in international waters has nothing of positive substance to promise to any country, and much of peril for all.

The new Cambodia made an unpromising beginning when it turned thousands of city-dwellers loose upon the countryside. But that, in the context of today, is Cambodia's business. But if it is going to turn its warships loose upon the seas, it will make itself vulnerable not only to criticism but to defensive retaliation, against which even high idealism and fine words would provide scant protection.

In the first year of the American Civil War, a U.S. cruiser halted a British packet ship in international waters and extracted two Confederate passengers en route to seek aid and comfort for the Confederacy in Europe. The British threatened war; many Northern Americans were quite willing to accept it, and could cite British precedents for the action. But President Abraham Lincoln unenthusiastically decided that to take on the world's largest navy at this stage of his own conflict would not be wise: "One war at a time," he told his secretary of state. So the Confederates were shipped off to England. The Khmer rulers have not really won their own war—its positive aspects have yet to be developed. They should also realize that their case is worse than Lincoln's in many respects, legal and practical, and return the Mayaguez. To them it can only be a burden.

Caring for Vietnamese Refugees

The first harsh reactions to the arrival of refugees from Vietnam seem to have yielded to a measure of sympathy much more in keeping with America's immigrant traditions. Only a small percentage of the estimated 115,000 Vietnamese in American hands have so far cleared the reception centers, but they are being greeted, by their families or by new friends, with a deeply satisfying warmth. Private social agencies are stepping forward to aid in resettlement. Various individuals and public figures are doing what they can to clear the atmosphere of the static generated by some of the earlier hostile words. Only one senator, Virginia's perverse William Scott, voted against a resolution extending a "warm welcome" to "the latest exiles." Indeed, there is a rather bracing sense in the air that the nation's values are in at least a token way on trial.

Although not everyone in Congress has gotten the message, the complaint that the refugees have too few resources and will become a public charge has been pretty well answered: They will be fed into the mainstream gradually, dispersed geographically, and given federal assistance. The congressional black caucus added a useful dimension on this point by observing that the government has a responsibility to care for all of the needy in America, not just the latest arrivals.

The complaint lingers, however, that some refugees have too many resources, and that they acquired these resources illegitimately. For some of the refugees, this may be so. Their chief "offense," nonetheless, was to serve a government—or perhaps even to serve a particular government program such as the Phoenix counter-terror program—supported by the United States. Some congressional "liberals" would now apply a kind

of political means test. They have forced the Immigration Service to ask the refugees to take this oath: "I do swear that I have never ordered, assisted or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person because of race, religion or political opinion." The closer one reads this oath, of course, the more meaningless it becomes: Who would describe his treatment of another as "persecution," for instance. But an oath should not have been required at all. It runs directly counter to the purpose of giving a safe haven to persons compromised by their association with us. The United States can hardly remove these people from Vietnam essentially because of their politics and then deny them a chance to a new life here on the same basis. That is a contradiction lacking in sense as well as compassion.

The Congress is having some additional trouble determining not so much the amount of money required to sustain the refugees as the rate and means of payment. The administration wants a big lump sum appropriation right away, while some legislators would prefer to pay at a slower pace in order to allow more time to screen the refugees and prepare their resettlement. It seems to us the Ford administration would do well to take the money in the way the Congress prefers to provide it by using first, for instance, unspent military aid funds. To proceed at a measured pace will give Congress the time it needs to hold hearings and learn more about the refugees. To rush things will leave Congress with the feeling that it has been steamrollered—not a feeling calculated to encourage further congressional executive cooperation on this issue, or on others.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Arab-European Dialogue

It is hard to believe that the EEC countries are serious in their wish to activate the Arab-European dialogue (scheduled for June 10) after the many months which elapsed without this dialogue making any progress. This dialogue is not aimed at serving Arab interests alone, and is not a European gift, but is also aimed at serving Europe's vital interests. The Arab countries can live without this dialogue, since it is not an indispensable necessity, but the countries which control the energy resources cannot be ignored.

—From Al Ahram (Cairo).

Indochinese Struggle

It remains wrong to see recent events in Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane as the beginning of an Asian slide into something that can be neatly packaged and labeled Communism. Western influence which helped to crystallize the forces which are now emerging is diminishing. In its place there will be a struggle for influence

among many conflicting forces both indigenous and external. As in many post-colonial situations the West will have to take a back seat for a while. But at least it can avoid prophecies liable to bring about their own fulfillment.

—From the Times (London).

Thailand's Turn?

Well-informed circles know that Thailand's fate has long been programmed on Hanoi computers. . . . The Communist fire won't be stopped by tanks and bombers but it could have been stopped by a better apportionment of riches. It is murmured here that young army officers with socialist leanings would readily seize power to act in that direction. . . . But there is every reason to believe that it is already too late. . . . A new American ambassador is expected in Bangkok. His name is almost too fine to be true: Mr. Whitehouse. . . . Prudent, Mr. Whitehouse is likely to be the last American ambassador to Thailand.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 14, 1900

PARIS—Although the question of what settlement with the Transvaal and Orange Free State England will or should make at the conclusion of the war—assuming that she will be in a position to dictate terms—is as yet rather premature, it has been the theme of profligate discussion in the English press and magazines. It has been taken for granted that the two republics would not be allowed to retain the independence they enjoyed before the war.

Fifty Years Ago

May 14, 1925

PARIS—In all history the human race was never so busy as now in forging means for its own destruction. Deadly gases made more deadly by recent chemical devices, plus "death rays" and ever stronger explosives and bombs promise anything but reasonable security of life in the future. If there is to be a future, history will record and condemn the continued failure of governments to put an end to this ghastly policy of death.



At UN, Women's Year of 'Disgrace'

By Germaine Greer

LONDON—Despite the fact that all the nations represented at the United Nations oppress women in all degrees and in all manners, many to the point of slavery and mutilation, and are truculently uninterested in forfeiting the privilege, some good guys at the Secretariat decided that 1975 should be International Women's Year.

It is typical of the special brand of UN Pollyannaism that they did so regardless of the fact that Secretariat hiring policies are grossly discriminatory. The decision to have a women's year was simply a belated recognition of the fashionable recognition of feminism in the West, whose life-styles dominate the UN self-image despite their manifest irrelevance to most of the people living on the planet.

Thus women from countries where the majority of the female population is pregnant and performing unpaid hard labor in the fields are quite happy to discuss "marriage or a career" in terms culled from McCall's, International Women's Year is a simple extension of Madison Avenue feminism: The agricultural laborers of Asia and Africa might as well lay down their hoes and light up a Virginia Slim.

Like 1974

This year, like 1974, will be a time when tens of thousands of girl babies will die because of discriminatory feeding practices, when thousands of women will have their external genitalia mutilated by custom and hundreds of thousands will be manipulated and medicated and castrated in the service of population control.

Wars will take their customary toll of women by slaughter, rape and prostitution. In 1975, the United States will manage not to pass the Equal Rights Amendment. Women's chances of controlling their own fertility will retreat instead of advance. Unperturbed, the UN will arrange hours of chatter about "Women: Equality, Development, Peace."

This year of disgrace began willynilly: half the UN members had failed to give women's year even the lip-service of ratification. Only 16 of the 128 governments promised cash to the voluntary fund set up for women's year, and of these only 13 have actually parted with the money in December—\$100,000 from the United States, only 10 times as much as Finland gave. The total pledged is \$1,350,000; the amount received is \$1,209,633.

Next year's Human Settlement Conference in Vancouver already has millions in hand; the minister of women's year is expected to fund six regional conferences and the international conference in Mexico, from June 19 to July 2. The failure of the voluntary fund would have been less of a disaster if the UN had not "forgotten" women's year in doing up its own budget: \$258,000 was scraped up out of petty cash.

Blame

Women control neither the UN nor its member governments, nor the multinational corporations, nor the purse-strings of nations; nevertheless, they will be blamed for the debacle of women's year. The foolery and hatching of the UN Secretariat will be taken as evidence that there is no public concern for the plight of women.

The UN has no power to force governments to cease oppressing the helpless, and no amount of shop-window funding will disguise that fact. The UN is too fearful of the power of its various blocs to risk offending individual governments by so much as motions of censure. Representatives of nations that deny women the vote, shackle their legs and veil their faces, where husbands have the right to kill their wives, are not even requested to explain these practices, especially if they produce

as they always can) tame women delegates skilled in the showy pre-feminist verbiage of UN debate. The consultative committee that draws up the World Plan of Action was headed by the twin sister of the Shah of Iran, Princess Ashraf, whom no one would have dared to offend by asking news of Mohy Manouchehr, Iran's first woman lawyer, who resigned her post as a senator because Iran's new passport law requires a husband's express permission before his wife may leave the country.

No Option

Maddeningly, women have not even the option of ignoring the UN middle because there is a real possibility that anti-feminist formulations will creep into the UN declarations of pious intent and there ossify into immovable definitions.

The callousness of last year's Population Plan of Action alerted many women to the ignorance and fervor of the UN's attitude to half the population on the planet, and their last-ditch struggle to humanize the linguistic slop-bucket that is the diplomatic double-talk of the UN was fruitless.

The resolution on "Women and Food" sponsored by Bangladesh, Egypt, the United Kingdom and the United States at the World Food Conference in Rome last year was principally concerned with women as feeders of children, especially by "maximum lactation."

In a world beset by problems of food supply and birthrate, the conviction that women who are not feeding children might as well starve was only lightly veiled. "Women all over the world are conditioned to eat less than men, after men have had their fill, but no UN utterance betrays the least concern about differential nutrition."

Mother's Day

Four of the regional conferences are on women and population. Women damn it, are the population, but women's year will not recognize that fact. It simply carries on where Population Year left off. As Elizabeth Reid, the Australian Prime Minister's special adviser on women's issues, said in the March 7 seminar: sedulously ignored by all the news media except the UN's own back-slapping brigade, women's year looks like it is "one long Mother's Day."

If women's year had been properly planned, adequately funded, and research materials prepared in good time, women might have had cause to bless the day that Helvi Sipilä became Assistant Secretary General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. We might then have had accurate and comprehensive information about the half of the world's population that is speechless about its health, its morale, its work load.

Letters

'Mother of Exiles'

Art Buchwald's column "Mother of Exiles" (Herald Tribune, May 6) was beautifully written and expressed my own feelings and sense of shame regarding anti-Vietnamese refugee sentiments by certain of my countrymen.

ARNOLD J. CENRAD.

Vienna.

What a contrast between the embracing charity of Art Buchwald's beautiful piece about the Statue of Liberty and the Vietnamese refugees, and Oliphant's degrading use of the same great symbol to suggest that all of those thousands of destitute people are nothing but pimps, prostitutes and racketeers. That cartoon is nothing but raw racism and guilt by association in the direct line from Adolf Hitler and Joe McCarthy. As a free newspaper you had the right to print it, but your exercise of that right doesn't reflect any credit on you.

J.C. DIXON.

Paris.

Fact of Israel

In the editorial "Israel After Vietnam" (Herald Tribune, May 6), we are again presented with the sort of myopic thinking which obliquely advocates the submission of Israel to Arab designs of destruction. This is the result of the failure of or refusal to realize what is at the core of Arab opposition to Israel—a desire to

its contribution to national economies, its work evaluation, the effects of social and economic change upon its life-style and social status—all the prerequisites for realistic discussion that we do not have.

Follow-through studies of women in population-planning programs, of women as war casualties, of women as pressure groups, might have been undertaken in time to give those conferring in the various parts of the world some inkling of what the women of the world need.

Perhaps some of the 500 million illiterate women in the world could have been given a voice. Some of the hundreds of millions of unpaid family workers might have relinquished our naive materialistic views about the importance of being integrated in the processes of production.

Struggle

Notwithstanding that none of the necessary conditions for a successful International Women's Year exist, women are struggling to prevent the worst consequences of unlimited discussion of women's lives by the predominantly antifeminist UN. The question is not now "What do you women expect women's year to do for you?" but "What do you fear that it will do against you?"

Our only way of controlling the situation is, in the way of UN egregiousness itself, to work for women's year, and to swallow our gall in appearing to support it.

Germaine Greer, author of "The Female Eunuch," wrote this article for The New York Times.

On Solving the U.S. Recession

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Practically everybody agrees that recovery from the great recession of 1974 is about to begin. But what kind of recovery?

Well, since deep pockets of stagnation persist alongside inflationary pressures, a home-coming to economic health is not automatic. On the contrary, we all need to think much harder than we have so far about finding a path to prosperity which avoids the pitfalls of inflation.

Consider first the pools of stagnation in the economy. Unemployment, at a postwar record of 8.9 per cent in April, is growing, not shrinking. When joblessness does begin to recede, probably in the fall, the pace will be glacial. Nobody expects the overall number to be much below 7.5 per cent for 1975, or 7 per cent for the following year.

Moreover, there are some groups and areas which are stuck with particular force. Unemployment among black teen-agers is over 40 per cent. In the Detroit area, the jobless rate for all workers

is over 30 per cent—an explanation of the near race riot which developed the other day over the issue of laying off policemen.

Sick Industries

The heavy unemployment is associated with sluggishness in all manufacturing industry. Even steel, which is the heavy industry operating closest to capacity, is producing at 15 per cent below the optimum clip. Two major industries—housing and autos—seem particularly sick.

New housing starts have not responded, as they usually do, to an easing in the flow of mortgage money. Auto sales are way off, but much more for American than foreign cars. It is hard to resist the impression that there is something radically wrong in both industries. It appears that, in housing and autos, prices have been driven up to the point where consumers have just ceased to buy.

The plight of those two industries is a reminder of the central role played by inflation in triggering and sustaining the recession. But it is not as though inflationary pressures—the V.I.S. taken an enormous toll—have yet been contained.

On the contrary, prices for many basic items in uncompetitive fields—metals, chemicals, paper—have gone way up and not come down. Secretaries of the Treasury William Simon last week testified that major shortages were shaping up in such matters as electrical utility plant. It is common gossip that oil production is being held back by shortages of drilling equipment and tubing.

The anti-inflationary watchdog, Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board, not surprisingly is on the alert against

Although it experienced certain unsuccessful heresies like Trotskyism, Marxism was considered a monolithic doctrine until Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia fought Stalin down on a combination of ideological and national issues. The crack he caused in the monolith was merely the first of many. Eventually the old Russian idea that Communism abroad could be used as an obedient servant of Kremlin dictates at home began to appear absurd.

Since Tito's rebellion, varieties of Communism quit independent of Moscow appeared in China, Albania, Romania, and also infected other parties out of power such as Italy's. Indeed, a revolt within a revolt occurred in Yugoslavia itself when Milovan Djilas, once Tito's No. 2, struck out at what he considered stifling bureaucracy.

Djilas spent years in jail as a consequence of his dissent and is still refused permission to travel or to print his writings. He discusses some philosophical aspects of what we now see in Asia in an anthology called "Parts of a Lifetime," just published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. In a piece called "Bureaucratic Nationalism," previously unpublished but written less than four years ago, he says: "Communism is an ideology, that is, a complete, closed doctrine. It is impossible to remove one pillar without shaking the other pillars and the entire structure. . . . We are witnessing the birth of a very specific kind of pluralism: the pluralism of nonbureaucratic, non-democratic nationalisms."

The Real Marx

He wrote in 1954 (hitherto unpublished): "What the term Marxism means today has no more connection with the real Marx and his theory than does the contemporary church with the Bible." In November, 1971 he added: "Communism is Communism only if it is realized; that is, if it struggles for power—its real and realizable goal. And power can be conquered and maintained only on real national grounds. Exactly because of that . . . Communism must split apart and come into conflict on national grounds."

"The contemporary world, which is becoming united through diversity and where each day science and art reveal anew the indefinable complexity of nature, society and man, will complete the decomposition of ideology, at least as we know it. This is the dramatic fate that awaits Communism, which was once the most scientific ideology, the ideal ideology, the sole world ideology."

U.S. Losses

All one can say at this stage of the great dominoes game is that the United States has lost a great deal of influence but it is by no means certain that either Russia or China has gained much or even that Communism, as most people understand the word, will end up triumphant in the newly revolutionized areas.

As for Cambodia, it is very hard to judge its ideological future by its revolutionary present. The latter seems, by all accounts, to be the work of a kind of fanatical jacquerie whose early actions make Russian Bolshevism look conservative and make Chinese Maoism look like a ceremonial tea.

Any sudden surge in prices. But if he tightens money across the board, as he has in the past, there will be no chance for the industries hardest hit to come back, or for an approach to full employment even if that is defined at the high figure of 5 per cent.

In these conditions, the right approach is to do now, in a period of slack, a lot of little things which stimulate the economy while simultaneously holding down inflation. Money, materials and labor can be pushed into the potential bottleneck areas—notably construction of electric power plants.

School to Job

Government officials, including the Wage and Price Council, can best on the basic industries to bring down prices. Revenue sharing can be adjusted so as to be available for the hardest-hit localities in the periods of greatest stringency. Improvements can be made in labor mobility, and in the present modes whereby the transit from school to job is made.

Unfortunately, these things are not going to happen themselves. They require a stimulus. The only high official in the administration keenly interested in such little steps now is Secretary of Labor John D. Dunlop. The President's economic advisers are too caught up in ideological battles to take new initiatives.

Nevertheless, there is a way to focus public attention on the problems of recovery—a way to start even high officials thinking about the future, not the past. That would be for Mr. Ford to reconvene the summit meetings on economic problems which he initiated at the White House last year.

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News Analysis

Post-Coup Portugal: Still Confusing

By Richard Eder

LISBON, May 13 (NYT).—Mário Murtelha, who may be the first Portuguese minister of economics ever to greet his callers in a sport shirt, was talking about tourism.

The luxury tourist trade has declined in the past year. "But maybe we can make up for it," he said. "After all, it is Europe's first revolution. There are bound to be a lot of tourists who will want to visit it."

A year after young officers top-

pled the 50-year dictatorship with a few tanks and a great many telephone calls, the Portuguese still seem like tourists at their own revolution.

So much has happened, and in a way, so little since the days in April, 1974, when everyone was out in the streets saying the first thing that came to mind. A new world of politics, or arguments, of public display, of forbidden ideas and actions has opened up. You can go to a pornographic movie, join a political party—even the suspended ones. The

Information Ministry gives visiting journalists the phone numbers of the 19 parties that contested the election last month and the three that were banned. You can demonstrate, strike, denounce strikes, write leaflets and see the Moscow Circus. You can criticize the fascists, the Communists and even, without much hesitation, the revolutionary government.

The Armed Forces Movement has removed many of the constraints that were on the Portuguese but it has not replaced them with anything definite. It has taken power but it has not begun to use power. It has nationalized part of the economy but it is not yet applying any clear economic strategy.

The soldiers have proclaimed socialism, told people to work harder, asked them not to strike. When men hold guns and tell people to do certain things, the assumption is that there is compulsion involved. Nonetheless, there is not much compulsion to be seen, at least not yet.

People are not working very hard. There are many strikes. Although everyone is talking about socialism, it turns out they are talking about a dozen different varieties.

So far the guns—to use the revolution's metaphor—are in the hands of the uprisings. There was almost no shooting and the soldiers carried carnations in their gun barrels. Though some of the officers are saying that if necessary they will use bullets, the difference between such a threat and the actual state of things makes for the bewildering variety of impressions, the almost dreamlike confusion of the Portuguese revolution on its first anniversary.

Perhaps the closest approach to revolutionary harshness, so far, is the lot of nearly 1,400 people held without charges in Caxias Prison, used by the old regime for political prisoners.

The 1,400 are political prisoners, many of them officials of the old secret police. Others are high officials of the old government and still others are extreme rightists or leftists believed by the army to be engaged in, or preparing, violence.

The Armed Forces Movement says it is making a full investigation of the prisoners and will charge and try them before long. Only those notoriously guilty of brutality, corruption or similar offenses are being held, spokesmen say. Since almost all are bound to be convicted, the argument goes, and since time spent now in Caxias will be deducted from the eventual sentences, no great hardship is being inflicted. The argument is not popular among many lawyers and others who otherwise fully support the revolution. On the other hand, there is a tendency to accept the point that a revolution must neutralize its most dangerous enemies and that it is better to hold them longer and try them with deliberation than to give them hasty and perhaps unfair trials.

Although conditions at Caxias are crowded and uncomfortable, there is little talk of mistreatment. One journalist who visited the prison had pointed out to him one of the more notorious members of the former political police. "That beast, that animal," the guard said. "He deserves to be tortured himself." But, he said, "we make things hard for him."

"What do you do?" the journalist asked. "We see that his coffee is served cold each morning."

Nothing Prepared

"Hundreds of Portuguese are arriving here every day," said Carlos Lacerda, former governor of Rio de Janeiro and once one of Brazil's best known politicians. "Brazil has not prepared anything to greet them. It's just as if there was nothing. In any organized country in the world, the evidence of the education of these immigrants would be enough to put them in touch with centers of production. Instead, everything is being left to be thrashed out between the new forced immigrant and the old immigrant who has settled here."

Brazil's military-run government remains perplexed about how to deal with the confusing political situation in Portugal.

Cultural and historical ties to Lisbon date back 500 years. A historian estimates that 5 million Portuguese have come here since the discovery of Brazil. A special treaty signed in 1970—believed to be the only one of its kind—allows Portuguese and Brazilians to vote and run for minor office in each other's country.

While Brazil says that it maintains a special relationship with Portugal, it also wants to retain its foreign policy options, especially in increasing its influence in Africa.

Mr. Allen was born in Mount

Swage, Md. He moved to Mexico after being a foreign correspondent in more than 100 countries.

He survived eight sinkings of warships, was a prisoner of first the Italians and then the Poles in World War II, and was nearly killed by a mob during rioting in Singapore. He received the Bronze Star from President Harry Truman in 1945, the Order of the British Empire in 1947 from King George VI for his war coverage of the British fleet, and the Croix de Guerre from the French command in 1952 for his reporting of the Indochina war.

He resigned from the Associated Press in 1959 to start his own news service in Mexico.

Dr. Edward J. Baldes

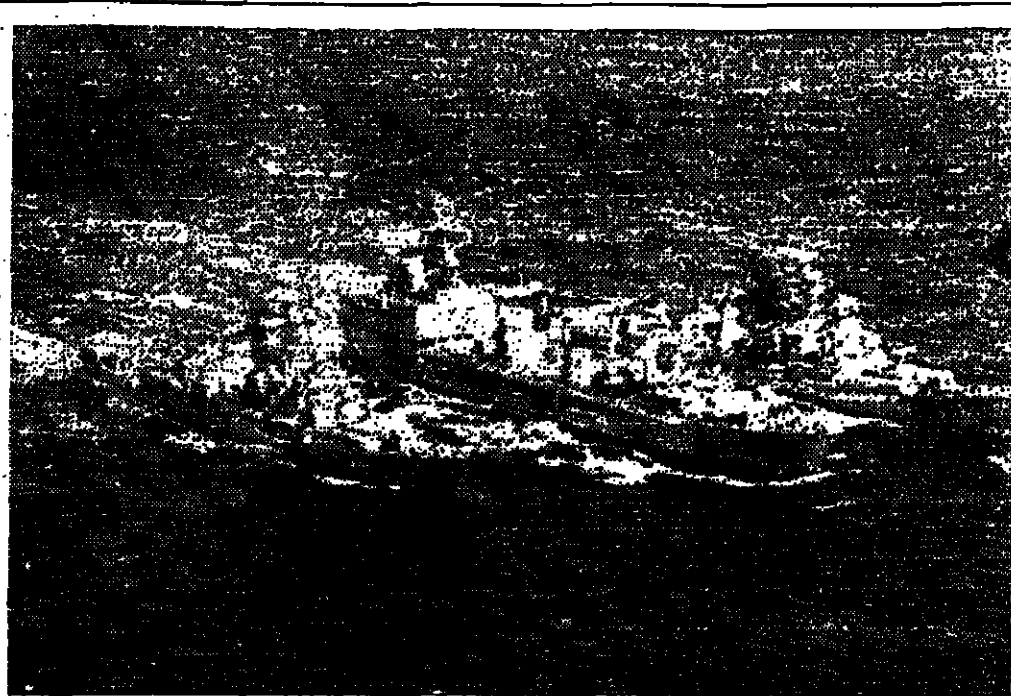
NEWBURY PARK, Calif., May 13 (AP).—Dr. Edward J. Baldes, 79, inventor of the Mayo Clinic's World War II human centrifuge, died Sunday. His centrifuge was used by the military to learn more about gravity stresses on pilots.

Joseph A. Mooney

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., May 13 (AP).—Joseph A. (Joe) Mooney, 65, a blind musician who played piano and composed for the big bands of Paul Whiteman and Les Brown, died yesterday. A 1976 accident that blinded him did not interfere with a musical career both in the United States and Europe.

Wycliffe Booth

LONDON, May 13 (AP).—Wycliffe Booth, 80, grandson of William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, died last night. Mr. Booth, who held the rank of colonel, worked throughout Britain and Canada and in Paris and Oslo before his retirement in 1955.



SOVIET SEAPOWER—Soviet naval tanker Boris Chilikin refueling two Kashin class missile-armed destroyers in the Mediterranean east of Sardinia recently. This demonstrates Russia's improving capability to maintain its surface forces.

Secret Tribunal Unconstitutional, Unsuccessful

Law and Crime Both Foil Jamaican Court

By Stanley Meisler

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 13.—Jamaica seems to have failed to diminish violent crime with its unusual Gun Court.

The court has been declared unconstitutional, a decision now under appeal. More significantly, statistics are beginning to show that the court reduced crime for a few months but not in the long run. The rate of crime involving guns is as bad or worse now than before.

Thomas Surridge, commissioner of corrections, said in a recent interview that crime has increased again "because of all the bloody fuss over whether the Gun Court was constitutional or not. The boys out there were saying, 'This thing has no teeth, it must be a nine-day wonder.'"

But Dr. Paul Gendreau, a Canadian psychologist studying the effects of the Gun Court, looked at the latest statistics and said: "If data keep coming like this, then the Gun Court didn't work. But it did have a deterrent effect, a transient one. But the question is what would have happened without the constitutional question. That we will never know."

Fear an Element

The Gun Court was set up last year to deal with the accelerating crime rate on this Caribbean island. With the goal of frightening criminals out of using their guns, the court could sentence anyone convicted of illegal possession of a gun to an indefinite term of hard labor.

The trial would be held in secret, so that friends, relatives and the press could not make a hero of the defendant. There was no bail.

The court and its detention center were in an old army compound here. The buildings and the surrounding iron fences and barbed wire were all painted a bright red. At each corner was a bright-red watchtower, manned by a guard with a rifle. The words "Gun Court" were printed in black letters against a white background on an enormous sign.

As Commissioner Surridge put it: "It was a dread thing—once in there, there would be no certainty when and if you would get out."

To add to the criminal's discomfort, the police, under a companion act, were allowed to search anyone and any place for guns and bullets, without a warrant.

'Savagery' Prompted It

The Gun Court was created last March after four prominent businessmen were shot to death in Kingston, evidently in holup attempts. Politicians and the press called for action. A Kingston newspaper said: "Savagery has taken hold of Jamaica."

The deaths dramatized the fact that since independence in 1962, the murder rate in the Kingston area had increased 4 1/2 times, the robbery rate 4 times, and the shooting rate 9 1/2 times. From April 1, 1972, to March 31, 1974, there was a murder rate of 27 per 100,000 persons. The rate was greater than that of New York City (21.4 per 100,000 in 1973).

According to Commissioner Sur-

ridge, 280 persons were taken before the Gun Court, which found more than 150 guilty of illegal possession of guns and sentenced them to indefinite terms. About 130 are still held.

The Gun Court seemed to make an immediate difference. From January through March last year, there had been 29 gun murders and 180 shootings in the Kingston area. In the three months after the Gun Court was set up, the statistics dropped to eight gun murders and 69 shootings.

But the decline did not last. Dr. Gendreau said that the rate of gun murders and shootings in Kingston for November, 1974, through January, 1975, was about the same as for the corresponding three-month period a year earlier.

Commissioner Surridge, who is also a psychologist, said: "I never for one moment thought that the deterrent effect of the Gun Court would be a permanent thing. My own personal view is that it's had its day. It's done its job and done it well."

He said that the long-range problem could be dealt with only by increased police work. He said that the police raids last year, while netting many potential criminals, did not get "the hard-core types," who "just wrapped up their guns in plastic, buried them, and waited. The only way to get a hard gunman is to shoot him."

Many prominent lawyers led the fight against the constitutionality of the Gun Court, calling it an infringement of civil rights. They were supported in this by the Jamaican Bar Association.

But a higher Jamaican court declared the Gun Court unconstitutional last December. Mr. Michael Manley's government is appealing that decision to the British Privy Council in London. Jamaica still uses the Privy Council as its supreme court.

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Park Again Outlaws Dissent In New South Korea Decree

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, May 13 (WP).—President Chung Hee Park of South Korea issued a sweeping presidential edict today banning virtually all internal dissent on threat of prison terms of up to 15 years.

The new measure, one of a series of off-again, on-again restrictions on domestic opposition over the last 16 months, includes a ban on the unauthorized flight of people and capital out of South Korea.

In a brief statement, Mr. Park said he had issued the decree "in order to consolidate national unity, coalesce national opinion and enable all people to prepare themselves thoroughly for an impenetrable posture of national security" in the light of "a growing danger of miscalculation" by Communist North Korea.

To a large degree, public and political opinion has been coalescing behind government policy in the wake of the fall of Indochina and the recent visit to Peking by North Korean President Kim Il Sung. Mr. Park's latest "emergency decree" runs the risk of refueling the opposition, even if its expression is suppressed for the time being by presidential power.

Mr. Park noted in his announcement that some nations have expressed uneasiness or misgivings about U.S. defense commitments following the Indochina collapse. "However, our government continues to place trust and confidence in the Korea-U.S. mutual defense agreement, and will endeavor to further strengthen the traditional ties of close friendship and cooperation with the United States," he said.

There was no recognition in the statement of the possible ad-

verse impact in the U.S. Congress or executive branch of the new moves to suppress internal opposition.

Mr. Park's statement called on North Korea to desist from what he called "the daydream of communizing the whole of the Korean Peninsula" and to move toward early resumption of the now-frozen North-South dialogue. The new decree gives sweeping power to government ministers to close universities, broadcasting stations, newspapers or other enterprises, or dismiss any member of their staff or administration, in enforcing the structures. No judicial review of such measures is permitted.

The decree also explicitly permits the arrest, detention, search and seizure without warrant—all of which have been commonly practiced in recent years in South Korea.

Last year's decrees, one of which authorized the death penalty for dissent, prescribed trial by closed military court. The new decree calls for trial by civil court. No ground rules for the conduct of the trials were specified.

Italy Homeless Protest

NAPLES, May 13 (Reuters).—About 60 homeless women and children staged a sit-in in a chapel of Naples Cathedral yesterday to demand houses, and 11 of the women were slightly injured when police forcibly removed the group.

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Books and Authors

When 'Reality' Becomes 'Superfiction'

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS, May 13 (UPI)—Writer Alain Arias-Misson says people are so zapped by the media barrage that they can no longer distinguish between the real and the fictitious.

In "Confessions of a Murderer, Rapist, Fascist, Bomber, Thief, or a Year in the Journal of an Ordinary American" (Chicago Review Press, 1974), Arias-Misson assembles a sort of reality from the International Herald Tribune. Clippings appear in the book, followed by the writer's extension of the original article. Arias-Misson submerges himself in the events of 1971 and extends them so that fact and fiction blend. Although the same people fade in and out of the book, just as they do in the daily news, blood

fills the pages, carrying the reader along a stream of ghastly events that are still shockingly real.

Arias-Misson is not quite certain how he selected the stories, although he concedes that the more violent and offbeat news attracted him. Beginning with an article dated Dec. 31, 1970, about the personal belongings of a deceased Illinois state official and ending a year later, on Dec. 30, with a clipping depicting the surface of Mars space was still thrilling in '71, the book brings to life the news figures of that year.

Dual Role

Time has diminished the stature of some—Daniel Ellsberg and the Bertrams seem smaller. Others become mindbogglingly

alive—the Manson family, for example, walking on their knees, shaved heads gleaming, saying cooly, "We just freaked out." Arias-Misson handles female and male characters with equal skill. "Any real artist has to be able to express the dual parts of his or her personality. This was one of Hemingway's great problems, and he has fucked up American writing for the past 20 years."

Arias-Misson pits himself opposite Bobby Fischer in a chess game. He imagines William Calley and the Manson family's weird sexual turn-on during their killings. He watches composer Igor Stravinsky's funeral cortege wind down the Grand Canal in Venice, wishing he could share a cappuccino with one of the well-known mourners.

Writer Alain Arias-Misson.

The result is anything but Walter Mitty-ish. "Confessions" is fascinating. In a sad, shameful way. The book is called a "superfiction" by its author, who says he coined the word. "Superfiction being not like Superman," he insists. "When the American troops went into Cambodia, we were just so saturated from reading about it. Suddenly, it became clear to me that we wear the media like spectacles."

'Reality'

He maintains that journalism pretends to be the truth but actually disguises events by enveloping them in opaque language. "The most basic criticism of today's journalism is that the writer disappears. So it is read and perceived as reality." He notes that superfiction is not culled from real life and its characters are not obliged to show any kind of consistency of thought or action.

"The writer got the idea of intermingling fact or fiction, as he sees it, with fiction for superfiction, as he sees it, as a result of living a strictly encapsulated life in Brussels, the International Herald Tribune and Voice of America as his only contacts with the world outside. He and his artist wife, Nela Arias, live "in a vacuum, in a kind of New York." When they first came to Europe in 1963, they went to Spain—"I was a Spaniard then." Now they feel very drawn

to the United States, where they will return in 1976, mostly for artistic stimulation.

Born "somewhere between the Spanish Civil War and World War II," Arias-Misson took his wife's surname because "I acquired a new identity when I married. In fact, I have no memories before that." The intimacy of this couple is palpable—they walk arms around each other's waists. They concentrate on each other. "Nela and I interact very much. It's balancing, like sanity." She has a soft sense of irony about their relationship. "We'll sound like Victorian romantics." In fact, her husband is the product of an upper-class American education—the Buckley School, St. Mark's



Waverley Root

The Quahog in History—From Wampum to Chowder

THE mercenary Venus sounds like a promising, not to say scandalous, name—even for a clam. The quahog has been dubbed *Venus mercenaria* (sometimes *Mercuraria mercenaria*), a fine specimen of taxonomic taxonomy in all innocence. "Venus" stamps it only as one of the 150 to 200 species of this genus of the family *Veneridae*, named for the goddess, and "*mercenaria*" identifies it as the wampum clam.

Other clams have been used for money, but the Indians of what was to become the northeastern corner of the United States preferred the quahog for this purpose because its heavy shell was durable and provided them with two denominations for their currency. A dirty gray outside, the quahog is creamy white within with purple splotches; usually one edge of the shell is purple too.

Strings of polished beads made from the white part (for from which shells) served as ordinary money, but those made from the purple parts were worth twice as much. Wampum was not only a medium of exchange among American Indians, it was also accepted by Europeans. "When an early trader tendered a golden guinea in payment for some low-priced item," Euell Gibbons wrote in "Stalking the Blue-Eyed Scallop," "he was likely to receive white wampum, purple wampum, English shillings, Dutch guilders, and Spanish pieces-of-eight in his change."

Local Name

Wampum is a Narragansett Indian word, *wampowet*, and is a quahog from *pogonahock*, meaning a closed shell, and quahog is still primarily a local name, used especially in New England. Narragansett country, though it has worked its way for some distance down the coast. Elsewhere it is called the hard clam, the round clam. It changes its name confusingly as it gets older and bigger. Professional clam diggers divide quahogs into five grades, called, from youngest to oldest, littleclams, topnotches, cherrystones, medium clams and chowder clams.

More eaters are content with three classifications. The smallest edible quahog is known as the littleneck, thus usurping the name of a different clam which has no other. Then comes the well-known and much loved cherrystone, resembling its name-

sake in shape and size, with an appropriate bluish of pink in its color. Thereafter, the animal acquires its adult name (quahog), hard clam, round clam and also a certain toughness. When it reaches 3 1/2 inches, it is advisable to give up eating the quahog raw, but it is still acceptable steamed. Clams bigger than that had better be chopped up and ground, to go into sauces or chowder.

The quahog shares with the razor clam the Atlantic seaboard, where it is found from southern Canada to Florida; since the razor clam is not available commercially, the quahog is the most widely known Atlantic clam, but steamers (soft-shelled clams) are the most consumed. Commercially, the quahog is most important in the stretch of coast between Nova Scotia and Maryland, particularly in the New York area; nearly half of all the quahogs eaten in the United States come from Long Island's Great South Bay.

Important Food

Always one of the most important food clams of the United States, quahogs were an essential part of the American Indian diet before the first Europeans arrived; it was Indians who taught the Pilgrims how to gather and prepare them. Quahogs are easily collected. Since their siphons are very short, they lie just below the surface; and they are sheltered and sand beaches in estuaries and inlets, not difficult of access for clam hunters. On open beaches, they are found abundantly in the intertidal zone, though they also exist off the coast in as much as 20 or 25 feet of water. The heavy, dark shell of this clam, marked with ridges, concentric growth lines, quickly reaches four to five inches in length and nearly as much across (they tend to grow bigger in the southernmost part of their range), making them large enough so that a useful quantity can be gathered with minimum effort.

The southern quahog, *Mercuraria campestris*, is also important enough to be dug commercially. So is the black (mahogany) quahog, *Arctica landica*, a deep-water species found off the New England coast, for which it is necessary to dredge. If this is not the same clam called in some system *Cyprina islandica* (Cypris is a name for Venus too), it is in any case very much like it.

It seems likely that the quahog is a native of Atlantic America, though nowadays it also exists elsewhere. Several French clams, the *palourde*, the *clovisee* and the *praire* (and at least one Italian one, the *pungolo*) have been described as the same mollusk, with varying degrees of probability. About one there is no doubt, for it has been definitely identified as *Venus mercenaria*. This is a clam (French has adopted the English word), admittedly imported from America and now plentiful all along the French Atlantic coast; but there are conflicting opinions on how and when it got there.

When the Larousse encyclopedic encyclopedia says that the clam has been acclimated there since World War I, without further explanation, "The Guide Gourmand de la France," by Henri Gault and Christian Millau, reports on page 45 that the American clam was introduced into France before World War I by the famous Parisian seafood restaurant, Frunier, and on page 798, that an oyster cultivator of Chaillevante, a little north of Bordeaux, imported some quahogs in 1902; since they seemed to taste better than a long beach Atlantic crossing, he had them thrown overboard in the Seine river. Healthier than they looked, the clams prospered there and spread all along the coast but, according to this authority, are nowhere better than in the Seine, where they acquired "a very delicate flavor and a pretty green color."

An Assertion

The "Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gastronomes," with wistful sounds suspiciously like chauvinism, dismisses these explanations impatiently with the assertion: "The clam everybody talks about is not a clam, it is our good old *clous*, a sort of large *clous*." The definition of *clous* (when it means a clam) is also a butterfly of that name; certainly fits the quahog: "A bivalve mollusk with a thick rounded shell marked with concentric lines or plaques, with smooth or very finely toothed edges." But is the *clous* really a good old French shellfish, or is it simply an old name tacked onto a new object, a transfer which not infrequently happens? Indeed, it is even an old name in French? I do not find the word in 19th-century French dictionaries, such as Littré; moreover, most of the members of the family of *Luchidae* are tropical clams. Possibly the variety the "Dictionnaire" recommends has moved to the temperate zone, but even so its scientific name does not sound particularly Gallic; it is described as *Luchina pennsylvanica*.

(c) 1975 by Waverley Root

U.S. Drama Project Off

NEW YORK, May 13 (UPI)—The American Bicentennial Committee said recently that plans for an international exchange of U.S. and foreign theater companies have been cancelled.

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, May 13 (UPI)— This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Cronaca Di Un Amore," Antonioni's first feature film (1950) has resurfaced. Vincent Canby finds its main importance is "historical." One can see the beginnings of his own special genre—the film about people disconnected from each other and the world around them—in this case using the story of a poor auto salesman (Massimo Girotti) and his former sweetheart (Lucia Bosé), who has now married into the upper classes. There are some fine moments, as well as a telling sense of irony in a tale "completely without intentional humor." However, Canby has to admit he finds the film "buzzy" and dislikes its fascination with high society, "which, as shown in the movie, means playing bridge all afternoon and throwing fur coats on floors."

"The Happy Hooker," based on Kavalier Hollander's book of the same name, is "a cheerily amoral

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Export Credit Talks Fail to Reach Accord

France, Japan Said To Reject Proposal

BRUSSELS, May 13 (AP-DJ).—The United States, Europe and Japan failed today to reach a "gentlemen's agreement" to end trade competition through cut-rate credit deals.

Jack Bennett, U.S. Treasury under secretary, told newsmen that two days of "arduous" U.S.-Japanese-Common Market talks produced nothing but an agreement to meet again at some unspecified time. Talks already have been going on for more than a year.

The discussions centered on a basic proposition which would fix credit terms for five-year deals at a minimum of 8-per-cent interest for "rich" nations and 7.5 per cent for other nations.

Proposal Called 'Poor'

Mr. Bennett called this proposition "very poor" and said the United States wanted higher basic rates, although it would accept the proposition "as a minimum."

But two other nations objected to it, blocking agreement, he said. Sources here identified the two countries as France, which wants both lower interest rates and shorter periods of credit, and Japan, which wants lower rates.

Under the proposition, any of the parties to the "gentlemen's agreement" would have to give 30 days' notice and consult with the others if it wanted to violate the terms, or to give other countries special terms on down payments, extended credit periods or aid.

Agreement Violated

The current "gentlemen's agreement" sets minimum rates at 7.5 per cent, which the United States thinks is too low. Even this agreement has been violated by France, Britain and Italy in recent "massive credits" to the Soviet Union, Mr. Bennett said.

Mr. Bennett said the U.S. government is under "extreme pressure" from American industries to either stop other governments from guaranteeing export contracts against runaway inflation or to give U.S. exporters similar guarantees.

Unilever Asks For Tax Break

LONDON, May 13 (AP-DJ).—Unilever is strong and growing and will be able to maintain adequate dividend payments provided "government policy permits us to make the higher profit in current money which are needed at times of inflation," said Mr. Chairman of Unilever Ltd., told the annual meeting today.

Mr. Orr said that over the past 10 years, Unilever's dividends are averaged 39 per cent of post-tax profits, and that in the period payouts were raised to compensate holders for inflation.

But he said that because of the severe effects of inflation in the U.K., Unilever's future profits are that "unfair price controls, mashing taxation on so-called x profits, depreciation for a based on historical cost, must go."

Last week, the Unilever group announced that profit in the first quarter slumped to £10.8 million on £47 million a year earlier, up in the quarter rose 10 per cent.

Mr. Orr said that raw material costs had severely hurt the company's 1974 results, and said Unilever's 1974 profit margin of 3 per cent "is nothing like good enough to maintain our present success, let alone ensure the company's growth."

Unilever Oil, owned 50 per cent by Getty Oil of the United States, said the deficit was due compensation payments and other costs the firm incurred as a result of a large-scale oil leak at its Mitsushima plant.

Unilever Oil's sales during the March term, it paid in a share for the September term and for a year earlier.

Unilever Oil's sales during the March term totaled 331.51 million yen, up from 302.24 billion in the September term and from 224.46 billion yen a year earlier.

Drop at Thomson-Brandt
PARIS, May 13 (AP-DJ).—Unilever's 22 per cent last Thomson-Brandt reported

U.K. Slump to Be Deep, Business Survey Says

LONDON, May 13 (AP-DJ).—The Confederation of British Industry, the nation's main employers group, said today that the recession in Britain is likely to be a deep one.

The bleak forecast was based on results of its latest quarterly survey on industrial trends. It comes at a time when some of the world's major economies are beginning to pull out of their slumps.

The CBI said investment and employment are declining. The survey, conducted after the budget announcement at mid-April, indicated weak short-term export prospects and continued escalation in costs.

A majority of exporters reported new orders from overseas are likely to be constrained because U.K. prices are relatively high. The CBI noted that the value of sterling had depreciated since the survey was conducted. But it pointed out this was the fifth consecutive quarterly survey in

which diminishing price competitiveness has been indicated.

The CBI said that even if British goods were not overpriced, there was the problem of meeting demand. It said that in the last upswing, lack of plant capacity was a much more widespread constraint to output than in previous booms.

It said buoyant investment intentions have been eroded by economic problems since October 1973. Though 1974 saw some growth in manufacturing investment, the outlook now is very unfavorable, it added.

In the survey, half of the firms said they were less optimistic about the general business situation than four months earlier; 6 per cent reported greater optimism and the remaining 44 per cent said there was no change in their view. A total of 1,232 firms, accounting for about half of Britain's manufactured exports, responded.

Some 22 per cent of the respondents said they expect to authorize more spending for investment in plant and machinery while 49 per cent expect to authorize less.

Over the next four months, 46 per cent of the respondents said they expected employment to decline and 8 per cent believed it would rise.

Pound's Fall Is Hurting The Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

pressant influences on the dollar. A currency specialist in London, echoing sentiments of experts in other centers, said: "The prospects of bankruptcy for the financial capital of the United States are certainly not helping the dollar at this moment."

Europeans are watching the city's efforts to raise \$1.5 billion to pay debts maturing by the end of next month.

There have been reports of negotiations to tap foreign capital sources. A Swiss banker said: "You can hardly expect Swiss banks to buy paper that New York City banks refuse."

Bankers fear that U.S. banks might suffer large losses should New York City not be able to pay its bills.

N.Y.C. Appeal to Ford

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—New York City Mayor Abraham Beame and Gov. Hugh Carey carried their appeal for \$1.5 billion in emergency aid for New York City directly to President Ford today.

Mr. Beame and Gov. Carey pressed their case to Mr. Ford and his top economic advisers in a meeting that lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes.

Afterwards Mr. Beame told reporters that Mr. Ford gave them no definite answer because he wanted time to study all of the facts.

"The President said we could expect to hear an answer from him within 24 hours," he added.

Mr. Miyazaki indicated Japan will continue to exercise caution in its reflation program, mainly to avoid a renewed upsurge of inflation. He said the government is prepared to sacrifice its goal of 4.3-per-cent real growth over the year ending March 1976

Midland to Get Share in Bank Held by Chase

LONDON, May 13 (AP-DJ).—Midland Bank, one of Britain's major clearing banks, has agreed to pay Chase Manhattan Bank of New York the equivalent of \$24 million for its 7.1 million shares of Standard & Chartered Banking Group Ltd.

Standard & Chartered, a British-based bank with major interests in Africa, the Middle East and the Orient, recently acquired Liberty National Bank, which has a banking network in California.

The U.S. Federal Reserve subsequently ordered Chase to divest its stake in Standard & Chartered as U.S. banking regulations prohibit banks from carrying on full banking activities in more than one state.

Chase said it had reluctantly decided to dispose of its Standard & Chartered holdings as no other feasible course had been found.

Following its acquisition, Midland will own about 18 per cent of Standard & Chartered. National Westminster owns about 8 per cent.

The transaction involves an allotment of 6.8 million Midland shares plus £7.7 million of 10 3/4-per-cent Midland bonds plus £12.4 million in cash. Midland said the package is the equivalent of 475 pence per Standard share.

Japan Expected to Decide On New Boosts to Economy

TOKYO, May 13 (AP-DJ).—Japan's ministerial council on the economy is likely to decide on a new set of economic stimulants—including another cut in the Bank of Japan's official discount rate—at a meeting scheduled for early June, Isamu Miyazaki, the Economic Planning Agency's chief of research, said today.

The central bank last cut its key lending rate to 8.5 per cent April 16 from the record 9-per-cent level that prevailed for the preceding 16 months.

Mr. Miyazaki indicated Japan will continue to exercise caution in its reflation program, mainly to avoid a renewed upsurge of inflation. He said the government is prepared to sacrifice its goal of 4.3-per-cent real growth over the year ending March 1976

to keep the rise in consumer prices below 10 per cent.

"The economy appears to have bottomed out although the pace of final demand seems to be very weak," he said, pointing to an upturn in production in March.

"The future movement of prices must be watched very carefully," he added.

Although the government achieved its goal of holding the year-to-year rate of increase in consumer prices to less than 15 per cent in March, the end of the 1974-75 fiscal year, and although it appears this spring's wage settlements will average around the "approved" level of 15 per cent, the government remains concerned about a possible rekindling of rampant inflation.

"More than half of the business community intends to raise prices if the economy starts to recover," Mr. Miyazaki said.

He said the government must persuade business to refrain from raising prices. Failure to achieve a single-digit rate of inflation in the current fiscal year will result in an aggressive wage struggle next spring, he warned.

The Bank of Japan reported today that the wholesale price index (1970 equals 100) stood at 155.9 in April, up 0.2 per cent from March and up 4.3 per cent from a year earlier.

It was the first time since last December that the index showed a month-to-month gain. A central bank official attributed the gain to increased prices of imported goods.

While the government remains uneasy over the inflation outlook, Japan also is concerned about the impact its recession has had on neighboring countries. Mr. Miyazaki said. South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Australia and the Philippines have all seen their trade balances with Japan deteriorate to a greater degree than the deterioration that has taken place in their overall external balances, he said.

As of March, Japan's imports were running 3.1-per-cent lower in value and 15.2-per-cent lower in volume from year-earlier levels.



North American Arctic region where large reserves of oil and natural gas are believed to be located.

Expert Says Heavy Spending Needed to Get Arctic Oil Flow

TOKYO, May 13 (AP-DJ).—Vast amounts of gas and oil are hidden under the permafrost in the North American Arctic and will begin flowing to markets only after huge amounts of money are spent on delivery systems, a Canadian oil executive said today.

Donald McIvor of Imperial Oil Ltd. said in an interview that experts believe there are at least 40 billion barrels of oil and 400,000 billion cubic feet of gas in Alaska's North Slope, the nearby Beaufort basin in Canada and the Sverdrup basin farther to the northeast.

That is about twice the proven reserves of oil and gas in the 48 contiguous U.S. states. At least 30 to 40 per cent of the Arctic petroleum is recoverable with present technology, he added, and additional reserves probably will be found.

Cost Is High

Mr. McIvor, attending the world petroleum conference under way here, said that Canadian gas is expected to be sent to market by pipeline beginning about 1980 and Canadian oil a few years later. The first U.S. oil is expected to flow over the Alaska pipeline in 1977.

The cost of the Arctic oil amounts to about a \$15,000 investment for each expected barrel of daily output. The equivalent figure in the Mideast is about \$500, he said.

Arab Stake In U.K. Bank

LONDON, May 13 (AP-DJ).—Atlantic Assets Trust Ltd. said today that it has sold 3,565,000 shares of Edward Bates & Sons (Holdings) Ltd. to an Arab consortium headed by Prince Abdullah Bin Mubarak Bin Abdul Rahman for \$1.4 million.

Edward Bates is a banking concern which has stated its interest in becoming more active in the Mideast.

Prince Abdullah is to join the firm's board. Atlantic Assets has also granted an assignable option exercisable within three years on a further 2,150,000 shares of Bates at a price of 55 pence a share.

The 3,565,000 ordinary shares of Bates, 25 per cent of the total, were sold to the Arabian consortium at 37.5 pence a share, which was the price at the start of negotiations. On the London Stock Exchange, Bates shares fell to 65 pence after the announcement, down from 73 at the opening.

For the year ended March 31, Bates had attributable profit of £1.5 million, up from £961,000 a year earlier.

D.A. Keown-Boyd, chief executive of Edward Bates, said this was the first time major Arab interests had bought into a British merchant banking operation.

He also said Edward Bates hoped to channel Arab funds into Third World countries on a commercial rather than an aid basis, as well as becoming involved in advanced technology projects in the United States and Europe, which could benefit Saudi Arabia.

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Iran, Pan Am Expected to Sign Pact

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP-DJ).—Pan American World Airways and the Shah of Iran are expected to close an agreement this week rescuing the airline from its debt problems and possibly giving it a profit from a non-recurring source this year.

A memorandum of agreement between Iran and Pan Am is expected to be signed and filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board this week during the Shah's state visit.

The rescue appears to have been fostered by the willingness of Pan Am's long-term creditors to write off millions of dollars in loan losses. Iran has agreed to a \$245-million, 10-year loan to Pan Am at about 10.5 per cent, but neither interest nor principal payments are required for the first three years. Much of the loan is to be used to buy back a big chunk of Pan Am's \$389.2 million in senior notes held by U.S. insurance companies. But the lenders who sell back will get only 51 cents on the dollar.

Willing to Take Loss

Most of the insurance-company lenders already have agreed to take their losses. And it is Pan Am's cheap repurchase of its own debt that may provide its unexpected profit this year. Its gain is the difference between the money Pan Am got from borrowing on the notes and the much smaller amount it would pay to eliminate them.

Iran, too, would buy for \$55 million in cash 55-per-cent ownership in Intercontinental Hotels Corp., a profitable Pan Am subsidiary that owns or operates more than 80 hotels around the world.

For all this, Iran would be given warrants to buy up to 6 million Pan Am common shares at roughly \$2.50 a share.

That price is based on the price of Pan Am's shares when the tentative deal was arranged in January plus a 15-per-cent premium. Pan Am shares are currently worth around \$4.125 on the New York Stock Exchange. If exercised, the warrants would give Iran 13 per cent of Pan Am's voting stock, though the Iranian interest could be diluted by other changes in Pan Am's capital structure.

A representative of Iran would sit on Pan Am's board, though under restrictions for which there are precedents he would not be permitted to vote on matters affecting international relations. American Airlines has a Mexican citizen on its board with restric-

After Creditors Take Loan Loss

tions imposed on his voting rights. The biggest problem, not yet fully resolved, has been the negotiations with 90 or so insurance companies and other institutional lenders who hold five issues of Pan Am's notes dating back to 1955.

One insurance company—Metropolitan Life, with about \$90 million of Pan Am notes, the airline's largest creditor—is holding back from signing the Iran accord.

On the surface, it appears that Metropolitan's position could ruin the deal. One of the conditions is that at least 75 per cent of the outstanding notes be retired, and Metropolitan owns nearly a third of them. Key sources in the negotiations say Iran and Pan Am have reached an understanding to waive the 75-per-

cent requirement should Metropolitan hold out.

Another condition of the deal is that Pan Am's 36 banks extend for one more year a \$125-million loan agreement now due to expire Sept. 30. Pan Am actually borrowed \$90 million. The airline expects no hitch to a one-year renewal.

Without the pact, Pan Am would have had to repay the \$90-million in extended short-term bank loans over the next few months—during the worst traffic slump in airline industry history.

The line, after six straight years of losses totaling \$256 million, suffered a \$59-million loss in this year's first quarter alone. Some estimates project its loss for all of 1975 at more than \$150 million.

Though Pan Am likes its deal with the Shah, many people wonder why the Shah should like it. "There's just nothing in it for them (the Iranians)," an airline securities analyst says in wonderment.

Prices on Wall St. Held Back By Tension Over Seized Ship

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP-DJ).—Prices closed with a small gain on the New York Stock Exchange today, held back by the Cambodian seizure of a U.S. merchant ship and related events.

The Dow Jones industrial average tacked on 2.68 to 850.13. It was ahead more than 8 points at the high for the session. About 700 issues advanced to 610 declines.

Volume totaled 2,445 million shares compared with 2,241 million shares yesterday.

The session began soft, with investors awaiting developments following Cambodian seizure of the U.S. merchant ship. Stocks began to gain, but were held back by news of the dispatch of 1,000 U.S. Marines to Thailand.

Again stocks began to rebound, but government sources announced that a U.S. Navy plane making a reconnaissance in a low flight over the captured ship was hit by small arms fire. Analysts also said the market was held back by lack of evident progress in diplomatic talks reportedly being held about the incident.

Pan American World Airways was one of the most active Big Board issues, advancing 3/4 to 4 7/8. The Wall Street Journal

reported that Iran's planned rescue of Pan Am is about to be effected.

Auto issues were strong, with Chrysler driving ahead 1 1/4 to 12 1/4. General Motors was 45 1/8, up 1 1/4. Ford 38 1/4, up 1 1/2, and American Motors 53 3/4, ahead 5/8.

The issues had been neglected during the recent general market rise, largely because of disappointing spring sales. However, analysts said they attracted attention as interest in the stock market continued to shift into issues that lagged behind earlier strong overall gains.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.15 to 53.

In Chicago soybean futures prices advanced strongly on the Board of Trade.

Early speculative buying started beans off on a firm tone and prices advanced throughout the day, closing at or near the session's high. Soybean oil prices also finished at or near today's high. Soybean meal prices were higher, too, but slumped near the close.

Wheat futures showed considerable strength during midsession, but declined in the final hour or so.

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حَكَرَا عَنْ الرُّسُلِ

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
3000 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
3200 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
3300 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
3400 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
3500 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
3600 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
3700 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
3800 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
3900 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
4000 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
4100 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
4200 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
4300 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
4400 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
4500 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
4600 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
4700 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
4800 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
4900 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
5000 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
5100 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
5200 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
5300 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
5400 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
5500 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
5600 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
5700 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
5800 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
5900 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
6000 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
6100 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
6200 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
6300 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
6400 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
6500 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
6600 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
6700 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
6800 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
6900 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
7000 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
7100 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
7200 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
7300 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
7400 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
7500 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
7600 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
7700 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
7800 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
7900 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
8000 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
8100 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
8200 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
8300 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
8400 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
8500 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
8600 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
8700 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
8800 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
8900 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
9000 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
9100 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
9200 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
9300 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
9400 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
9500 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
9600 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
9700 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
9800 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
9900 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2
10000 Teck Corp	220	218	220	218	-2

Toronto Stocks

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
375 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
385 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
395 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
405 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
415 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
425 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
435 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
445 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
455 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
465 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
475 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
485 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
495 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
505 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
515 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
525 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
535 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
545 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
555 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
565 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
575 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
585 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
595 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
605 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
615 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
625 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
635 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
645 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
655 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
665 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
675 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
685 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
695 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
705 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
715 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
725 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
735 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
745 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
755 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
765 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
775 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
785 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
795 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
805 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
815 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
825 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
835 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
845 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
855 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
865 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
875 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
885 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
895 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
905 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
915 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
925 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
935 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
945 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
955 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
965 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
975 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
985 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
995 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2
1005 Abby Glen	220	218	220	218	-2

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TUBACEX

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- Increased activity;
- Profit after taxation 336 million Pesetas;
- 10.5% net dividend;
- Readjustment of Balance Sheet (1st phase) for 300 million Pesetas;
- Important investment projects;
- Regular policy of capital increases.

Net profit after taxation	336 million Pesetas
Increase of net profits over 1973	38.5%
Net profit over own funds	21.44%
Retained net profits	50.00%
Net earnings per share	122.93 Pesetas
Net dividend	10.50%
Company's capital at 31.12.74	997.7 million Pesetas
Frequency of Stock Exchange dealings	95.00%

The Annual General Meeting of TUBACEX S.A. was held on April 30th last. Firstly, the Managing Directors, Mr. Jose Javier Garcia Egochea and Mr. Jose Ignacio Martinez Garin submitted their reports on the 1974 results.

Sales rose by 40%, basically special tubes, and the sales orders portfolio for 1975 stands at high levels. Fixed capital was increased by 600 million Pesetas, 46% of it financed from own resources and amortisation funds.

The Company has embarked on a partial readjustment of its Balance Sheet accounts, covering 300 million Pesetas in this first phase of a readjustment fund.

After computing amortisations of 86 million, the net profit after taxation was 236 million, an increase of 38% over 1973.

The progress of our subsidiaries TUBACEX TUBOS ACORRIGIDOS, S.A. and TUBACEX COMERCIAL, S.A. has been most favourable.

COMPANIA ASTURIANA DE TUBOS also completed an excellent fiscal year. We have also taken an equity interest in PERFIL EN

FRIO, S.A., an outstanding company in the manufacture of cold-rolled sections and high quality welded tubes.

The Chairman, Mr. Enrique Llopias Guiloche, analysed the increasing demand for TUBACEX products, due partly to the world reappraisal of energy resources. He then reported on the Company's new investments, which are in the process of operation, highlighting those under the concerted action system, to be implemented shortly.

He then analysed the Company's performance over the last years, which has brought about a policy of increased dividends and self-financing, while retaining net profits of 50%. This evolution and the new plans for expansion will lead to a continuing policy of increased capital issues, on the basis of one new share for every five existing ones.

Finally, the appointment of Mr. Elias Ruiz de Alegria, Mr. J. Javier Garcia Egochea and Mr. Jose Ignacio Martinez Garin as members of the Board of Directors was announced, as well as the re-election of the former Directors whose terms of office were due to expire.

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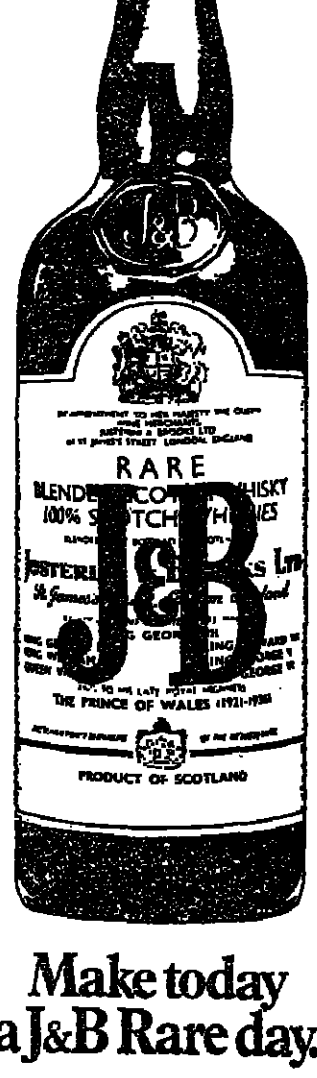
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14 May 1975

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Dewaa & Associates International S.C.S.	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank—
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Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

Oakland Wins, 5-3

Rollie Fingers Overpowers Red Sox

OAKLAND, Calif., May 13 (UPI)—Rollie Fingers, making his longest relief appearance in nearly two years, pitched 6 1-3 innings of one-hit ball last night and Jim Holt got a key two-run, pinch-hit single to give the A's a

5-3 victory over the Boston Red Sox. Fingers, who had not gone more than six innings since July 15, 1973, replaced Oakland starter Dave Hamilton in the third and held Boston to a walk until the

ninth, when a walk and a single brought Paul Lindblad out of the bullpen to retire the last batter. Fingers is now 3-2 and has appeared in 18 of Oakland's 30 games. Reggie Cleveland had a three-

hitter and Boston a 3-1 lead until the A's erupted for four runs in the seventh. Billy Williams and Gene Tenace each doubled for a run and Jose Segui replaced Cleveland. Cliff Selig replaced Tenace. Selig walked and went to second on the throw and then Holt singled home both runners to put the A's ahead. Bill North's single scored pinch-runner Don Hopkins.

Tigers 5, Royals 9

At Detroit, Vern Riffe and John Hiller shut out Kansas City on nine hits and rookie Leon Roberts hit a three-run home run to power the Tigers to a 5-0 victory.

Riffe increased his record to 2-1 but lost his first chance for a major league shutout when manager Ralph Houk removed him after a single and a walk with one out in the eighth. Hiller retired the last five batters. Kansas City had early chances but stranded seven runners in the first three innings and 15 in the game.

Roberts followed a walk to Nate Colbert and Bill Freehan's single with his third home run of the season, extending his hitting streak to all 14 games he has played in this season.

Mets 3, Giants 2

At New York, Joe Torre's three-run double in the seventh inning carried the Mets to a 3-2 victory over San Francisco, extending the Giants' losing streak to four games.

The Mets, trailing 1-0, loaded the bases with one out against Jim Barr on singles by Mike Phillips, Felix Millan and Del Unser. Gary Lavelle relieved Barr and struck out Rusty Staub, but Torre drilled a liner up the alley in right-centerfield, clearing the bases.

Dodgers 6, Cardinals 4

At St. Louis, Tom Paciorek hit a run-scoring single and Rick Auerbach singled home two more runs with two out in the 10th inning to give Los Angeles a 6-4 victory over the Cardinals.

Willie Crawford led off the inning with a grounder, which first baseman Ron Fairly bobbled for an error. Crawford was thrown out stealing, but Steve Garvey singled and took second on Ron Cey's single. Joe Ferguson filed out and Paciorek singled to score Garvey. Both runners advanced on the throw home and scored on Auerbach's single to left.

Jim Brewer got the victory after Dodger starter Andy Messersmith left the game when he became ill.

The Cardinals tied the score in the bottom of the ninth when Kenny Reits singled home Mike McBride. Ted Simmons singled to start the inning, McBride replaced him as a pinch-runner and moved to third on groundouts by Ron Fairly and Ted Martinez.

Expos 11, Braves 1

At Montreal, rookie Pat Scanlon hit his first major league homer, a three-run shot, and drove in four runs as the Expos beat Atlanta, 11-1, behind the eight-hitting of Steve Rogers. The Expos took a 2-0 lead in the first inning with Scanlon's groundout driving in one of the runs.

Rookie Gary Carter hit a solo homer in the second off Carl Morton, who suffered his first loss against his longtime teammates after beating them six straight times over two seasons.



Watson Is Dallas Golf Classic Titlist

DALLAS, May 13 (AP)—Tom Watson, who blew a chance to win the title a year ago, scored a six-under-par 65 and a two-stroke victory yesterday in the \$175,000 Byron Nelson Golf Classic.

Watson, who has had a history of failing to come through in clutch situations, took the second title of his four-year pro career with a 269 total, 15 under par on the 6,897-yard Preston Trail Golf Club course.

Last season, Watson was tied for the lead after 67 holes of this tournament, then hit one in the water. He had done it on three other occasions, too—blowing chances for victory in the Hawaiian Open, the World Open and the U.S. Open.

From a nine-man scramble when the day's play started, Watson and Jack Ewing moved into a share of the lead and made it a two-man fight at the turn.

Watson put on the pressure with birdies on three of the next four holes and scored in front alone when Ewing, fighting desperately for his first triumph in eight years on the tour, bogeyed the 16th and 17th.

"I just dogged it coming in," Ewing said. "The wheels came off."

Tom Watson exults after sinking a 10-foot birdie on the 16th hole during the Byron Nelson Classic.

With Final-Round 65

Playing in front of Watson, he was tied for the lead going to the 16th hole. But Ewing drove into the right rough, missed the green with his approach, chipped over the green, chipped back and one-punted for bogey. That gave Watson the lead alone.

Broke Into Tears Ewing three-putted from perhaps 60 feet on the 17th, just about the time Watson ran in a birdie putt from the fringe on the 16th and his wife, Linda, broke into tears for the third time of the day.

Bob Smith birdied the final hole for a 67, which moved him past Ewing and into second, alone at 271. Ewing's 67 gave him a 272 total and third place.

Red Funseth and Larry Nelson were a stroke back at 273. Nelson had a 68 and Funseth shot a 70.

Australian Bruce Crampton, a winner last week in Houston, could do no better than par-71 and was tied at 274 with Dwight Nevil. Nevil shot a 67.

Johnny Miller, a three-time winner this season and pre-tournament favorite, struggled to a 74 that left him tied for 35th at 281. Miller needed only a tie for 27th to reclaim the season's money-winning lead from the absent Jack Nicklaus.

Watson collected \$35,000 from the total purse of \$175,000.

Russians Facing Hungarians For Cupwinners' Cup Today

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, May 13 (UPI)—Tomorrow Perencvaros of Hungary plays the Soviet Champion, Dynamo, for the Cupwinners' Cup, in Bern.

Perencvaros has won a European title before, when it beat Juventus in Turin in the final of the Fairs Cup exactly 10 years ago, with a goal scored by its left-winger, Fenyvesi.

Russia only once before has put a team in a European final. On that occasion, too, it was the Cupwinners' Cup, when Moscow

Dynamo was beaten in the final in Barcelona three years ago by Glasgow Rangers. Particular interest is given to the game because Dynamo Kiev virtually constitutes the Russian international team which is due to play Ajax in Kiev on Sunday; a game which Russia must win if it is to remain in the race to qualify for the European Nations Cup quarterfinals.

This is an interesting game. Perencvaros must have surprised even itself by its successful passage to the final, eliminating on the way such powerful experienced opposition as Liverpool and Red Star Belgrade, in a season which has otherwise been so far from propitious for Hungarian football.

Kiev—with such distinguished inside forwards as Muntjan and Koltov, Rudakov in goal, wingers Onishchenko and Blokhin, should be favorites. But this would not worry Perencvaros, which has been making noise of late. Its performance in Belgrade does not suggest that they will ease up in Bern. And unlike the Kiev players, they have no major international looming over them in the imminent future.

Home advantage against the Irish will be very important to Dynamo Kiev. But it has a 3-0 defeat in Dublin to wipe out, and will be playing an Irish team which, by contrast with the first game, will have been together for the best part of a week.

Credit to Manager In Mate, the man who scored a glorious equalizer at Liverpool, it has a winger as club might envy, and Balint is a robust international defender. The team, however, is above all a credit to its manager, Jeno Alvinci. Their performance in Belgrade does not suggest that they will ease up in Bern. And unlike the Kiev players, they have no major international looming over them in the imminent future.

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NHL Islanders Showing Optimism

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK, May 13 (UPI)—The New York Islanders held a critical team meeting yesterday morning to discuss travel arrangements for jetting from Philadelphia to Buffalo after tonight's game with the Flyers. That's the Islanders for you.

With the optimism that has twice brought them back from three-game deficits in the playoffs, the Islanders expect to win the deciding game of their four-of-seven-game semifinal series with the defending Stanley Cup champions tonight in the Spectrum. The winner advances to the finals against the Buffalo Sabres beginning Thursday.

The prospect of Kate Smith singing "God Bless America," the Flyers' lucky song, fazed the Islanders as little as did Bernie Parent, Dave Schultz or Fred Shero—some factors that helped the Flyers win the Stanley Cup last season and propelled them to a division title and top conference honors this season.

At Arbour, the Islanders' coach, waved away any sympathy over the pressure his team has been under. Yesterday's practice was jovial. The workout was optional, yet all but three members of the team suited up for the exercise. The no-shows were Sunday's two goal scorers, Gerry Hart and Denis Potvin, and Ed Westfall, the 34-year-old captain who has been having trouble with congested lungs in the last month.

Resch Starting Glenn (Chico) Resch, who has helped lead the Islanders' empire on cloud nine will be making his 10th start tonight in 11 games. Yesterday, he was wondering how the Flyers were feeling. "It would be interesting to get into their minds," he said, "and find out at what point they thought 'Holy smoke, it's going to happen to us.'"

Bertolucci Triumphs FLORENCE, May 13 (UPI)—Italy's Paolo Bertolucci won an international tennis tournament here today, defeating Georges Govon of France, 6-3, 6-4.

before accepting a position as an Aeros' executive. Howe opened the scoring early in the first period while his son, Mark, and Gordon Labossiere added goals later.

Rejean Houle scored both Nor-diques' goals, one in each of the first two periods.

Houston controlled the play in the final two periods, with Gordie Howe adding his final goal midway through the second period. Frank Hughes' goal increased the Aeros' lead to 5-2.

The Aeros switched to defensive hockey in the last period and got goals from Larry Lund and a second one from Hughes.

Monday's Game Houston 7, Quebec 2 (G. Howe 2, Mark Howe 2, Labossiere 2, Houle 2). Houston wins series, 4-0.

Foyt's Position: A Familiar One INDIANAPOLIS, May 13 (UPI)—A.J. Foyt, who does not relish anyone stealing the show from him before 200,000 spectators, bounced back from a failure to "knocked hell out of myself" and won the pole position for the Indianapolis 500.

Dominating the first of four days of qualifying for the biggest event in auto racing, Foyt covered the required four laps around the 2 1/2-mile Indianapolis Motor Speedway in 3 minutes 55 seconds—an average speed of 183.976 miles an hour.

It will be the second straight year that "Super Tex" has started from the pole. The 59th running of the 500, with a field of 33, is scheduled for Sunday, May 25. Foyt has won the race three times.

Monday's Line Scores NATIONAL LEAGUE Atlanta 2, Montreal 1; St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 1; Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 1; San Francisco 4, New York 1; Los Angeles 2, Oakland 1; Houston 2, Texas 1; Milwaukee 2, Chicago 1; Detroit 2, Kansas City 1; Cleveland 2, Baltimore 1; Washington 2, Minnesota 1; St. Paul 2, Kansas City 1; New York 2, Philadelphia 1; Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1; Chicago 2, Milwaukee 1; Houston 2, Texas 1; Los Angeles 2, Oakland 1; Milwaukee 2, Chicago 1; Detroit 2, Kansas City 1; Cleveland 2, Baltimore 1; Washington 2, Minnesota 1; St. Paul 2, Kansas City 1; New York 2, Philadelphia 1; Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1; Chicago 2, Milwaukee 1; Houston 2, Texas 1; Los Angeles 2, Oakland 1; Milwaukee 2, Chicago 1; Detroit 2, Kansas City 1; Cleveland 2, Baltimore 1; Washington 2, Minnesota 1; St. Paul 2, Kansas City 1; New York 2, Philadelphia 1; Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1; Chicago 2, Milwaukee 1; Houston 2, Texas 1; Los Angeles 2, Oakland 1; Milwaukee 2, Chicago 1; Detroit 2, Kansas City 1; 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Observer

Backbone of America

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—President Ford, Henry Kissinger and Harold Wilson asked Sam to report to the White House last week. Sam said he would like to, as he had always wanted to dance at the White House, but couldn't. He had been out of work for eight months and couldn't afford to buy dancing pumps and a tuxedo. He told them things were so bad he couldn't even afford a six-pack any more and had to take his television set.



Baker

They told Sam not to worry. He wasn't being invited to dance. He could come as he was. So he did. He hitchhiked to Jersey City, hopped a freight to Washington and arrived at the White House with a fur all over his blue serge suit.

President Ford said he was looking well. Introduced him to Prime Minister Wilson and Secretary Kissinger and got down to the business at hand.

"What is the business at hand, Henry?" he asked Kissinger. "Sam," Kissinger asked, "can you keep your commitments?"

"I can't pay my bills, if that's what you mean," Sam said. Kissinger said they were not talking about pretty things like bills. Sam said he wished his grocer would quit talking about them. Kissinger said they were talking about whether America's allies could rely on Sam to show plenty backbone if trouble came up.

"To tell you the truth," Sam said, "this potatoes-and-beans diet I've been on lately has put so much weight around my stomach it's pulling my backbone down into a permanent stoop."

The President said Sam didn't understand. He asked Wilson to explain. Wilson said, "Sam, we allies are not quite certain we can rely on America anymore. Can you give us firm assurance that you are willing to stay the course?"

"I'll make a deal with you," Sam told Wilson. You get me a job and I'll promise to stay the course."

President Ford said he was disappointed in Sam. Wilson had not come to Washington to be nagged about jobs. He was there

to assure himself that Sam was stout-hearted and willing to make sacrifices.

Sam apologized for making a fuss about a job. He said he would settle for a low-priced house.

"Shame," said Kissinger. "A small bank loan at reasonable interest?" Sam suggested timidly.

"Sam," said the President, "you can't expect a bank to lend you money when you don't even have a job, or a house to put up as collateral. They have no assurance of getting their money back. You're a bad risk, Sam."

Sam said he sure was, and that was why he wasn't certain Wilson ought to count on him. Was Wilson dumber than a bank? he asked.

"We are not talking about bank loans," Kissinger said. "We are talking about national security."

"In that case, I am with you," Sam said. "I'm desperate for some of that security. If you can keep the loan company from repossessing my TV and the landlord from putting me on the street, I'll tell Mr. Wilson anything he wants to hear."

President Ford sighed. He explained the big economic picture to Sam. He said Sam would have plenty of security when the economy picked up and he went back to work.

"When is that going to be?" Sam asked.

The President explained that the government had a policy that would solve the problem. It was prayer. The government was praying for a miracle and, if everybody prayed hard enough, there might be more jobs in another year or two.

Sam said prayer was all right as regards matters of the spirit but he had never heard of it making work for anybody but clergymen.

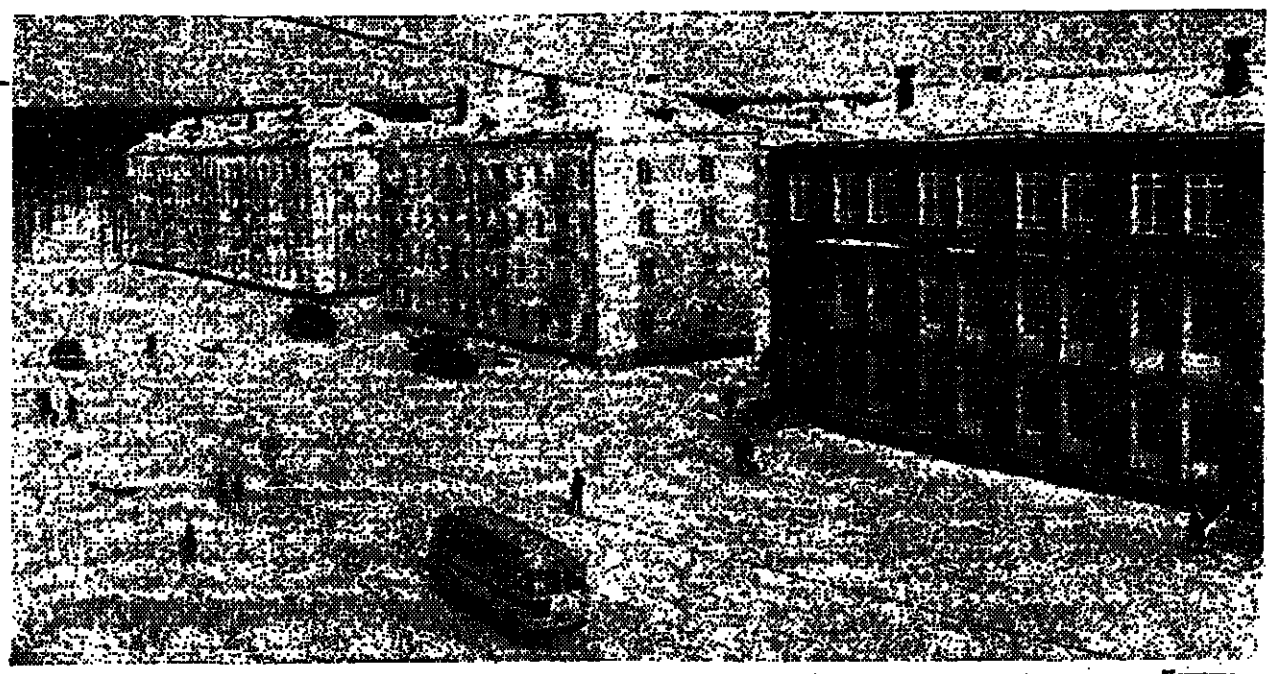
"Why don't you make me one of those commitments that you are making for our allies and get me on a payroll before I rust out from lack of use?" Sam suggested.

President Ford said it was wrong for the government to try to create jobs.

"It seems to me," Sam said, "that the government wants to meddle in the problems of the rest of the world at my expense, but doesn't want to meddle in my problems enough to help me pay the expense of meddling in the problems of the rest of the world."

Kissinger was irritated. "You still don't understand, Sam," he said. "All we want you to do is endorse bombing, if necessary."

Sam was delighted. "Why didn't you say so in the first place?" he asked, warmly clasping Wilson's hand. "Do you think you British fellows are good enough to put one down in the men's room at the White House?"



Billed as the "launching pad for future Siberian development," Bratsk may well serve as a lesson.

Bratsk, Siberia—A City Planner's Nightmare

By Robert C. Toth

BRATSK, Siberia—No civilized person can consider his education complete, according to an Intourist brochure, "until he has seen Bratsk Dam, the world's biggest."

If that is true, no city planner can consider himself educated unless he has seen Bratsk itself, the newest city in Siberia and the launching pad for future Siberian development.

This must be one of the world's most faceless and ill-planned cities, concrete dumped monotonously onto tundra to house 230,000 people in prison-like buildings. It is a monument of how not to do it next time.

On the other hand, there are the statistical superlatives dear to Soviet hearts—biggest aluminum plant, biggest timber enterprise, cheapest power from biggest dam holding back biggest melt-made sea.

"We were justified in building five-story apartments since development of industry here came first," insisted Irina Segbnaya, self-styled "iron babe" (grandmother) of Bratsk and the only woman on the 13-member city Politburo.

But Mayor Nicolai Perevelov is franker. "A city must not [again] be created like this," he said in a magazine interview recently.

The architecture of the city can and will be improved," he told foreign correspondents recently. "But it is most important to recognize much that is positive in this first attempt" to build a power-industrial complex from scratch in Siberia.

Few will dispute that. Before 1954, when dam construction started, Bratsk was a village. It was founded in 1831 by exiles who chose its name, "band of brothers."

Early construction workers lived in tents despite temperatures of minus 70 degrees centigrade in winter. In summer, gnats and mosquitoes, a documentary film said, "robbed the work of every third person."

20,000 Square Miles

Bratsk Dam produces 4.1 million kilowatts of electricity at .047 kopeck (1,000 cent) at the official exchange rate) a kilowatt hour. The reservoir covers 20,000 square miles, an area equal to that of Belgium and the Netherlands combined.

The "sea" is so huge that it has affected the climate. In winter, the temperature now goes down to only minus 50 degrees centigrade, Mrs. Segbnaya said, explaining that the water soaks up heat during summer, and gives it up gradually in winter.

The timber-processing plant, already the world's largest, is still growing, turning pine into pulp and cellulose. The aluminum plant is said to be the biggest too.

Bratsk may also be the biggest foul-up in planning and coordination in Soviet history. When the dam was started, no one knew what industries would be installed here. The factories were not ready for years after the dam had been finished.

How much was wasted has never been disclosed. But for years less than 25 per cent of the power was used locally while the rest of what was generated was sent to already power-rich areas, according to the party journal, *Communist*. Now 60 per cent is consumed by local industry, according to Mrs. Segbnaya.

The uncoordinated, fragmented efforts of ministries responsible for the dam and the industries resulted in a city in which five-story, prefabricated slab buildings march almost endlessly from one end to the other, all either geometrically parallel or at right angles.

The only relief for the eye comes from the painted sheet metal that protects balconies. A few saplings have recently been planted along the broad streets. Most of the old pine trees came down when ground was leveled for the city. Houses had to be built as fast as possible. Even so, isolated trees with shallow roots sunk in the frozen ground often fell in high winds. It was later learned that if trees are planted in clumps with their roots intertwined, they can withstand the wind-future projects will take advantage of this knowledge.

In the first 11 years as a city, Bratsk's development plan changed radically three times, the mayor complained in the Soviet weekly *Ogonyok*. He implied that, as the mayor, he did not have the power to approve or disapprove since industries were responsible for building houses for their workers.

One good proposal, Mayor Perevelov said, was to build the city on one shore of the man-made sea, keeping all industry at least 13 miles away. But it was turned down "because they thought it would be too far from houses to factories," he said. Yet the city now sprawls over greater distances.

Unconcerned

Not only was there the great diffusion of responsibility among ministries, the mayor went on, but after building houses, the same ministries "were unconcerned about constructing other facilities. . . . As a result . . . there is a shortage of transportation and communication . . . [and] city schools work in three shifts."

"Looking at Bratsk today, and even more so from tomorrow, we can make quite a definite conclusion: A city must not be created like this," Mayor Perevelov said.

There are signs that other new Siberian cities will benefit from Bratsk's mistakes. Two hundred miles down river at Ust-Ilimsk, where another Bratsk-sized dam and industrial complex are rising, Mayor Yuri Fedotov said that the approved master plan calls for building a city for 100,000 by 1980 on both shores of the reservoir. Industry will be at least eight miles away from the residential area. Half the structures will be five stories high, with the rest up to 14 stories. Brick as well as concrete will be used.

Such plans, which recognize the intangible needs of people, could be overridden by the demands of powerful industrial bureaucrats, as happened in Bratsk.

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PEOPLE: Photographer Insists Sinatra Guard Hit Him

A Toronto newspaper photographer has repeated his charge that one of Frank Sinatra's bodyguards punched him in the chest when he tried to take a picture of the singer's arrival last weekend. But Lex Panfili, of the Toronto Star, said he was not interested in the \$1 million that Sinatra offered if the charge could be proved—he made the offer during his first Toronto show Saturday night, denying that bodyguard Mike Howard, 33, a former U.S. Marine, had hit anybody. Toronto Star reporter Peter Goddard said he saw Howard throw up to Panfili and the crowd welcoming the singer to the hotel prevented him from seeing whether the blow actually landed.



Frank Willis

more than painful

VISITING: Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and her husband, Prince Bernhard, in Romania. It is the first visit by a reigning Dutch monarch to a Warsaw Pact country. RETIRING: Lawrence Spivak, 74, who began "Meet the Press" on radio in 1949, from the weekly NBC news program in the fall.

Jan Gleason, mother of three teen-agers and U.S. president of Catholics for a Free Choice, is the National Organization for Women's "mother of the year." Mrs. Gleason was named at a pro-abortion gathering Sunday in San Diego, Calif., said that she has been excommunicated by the Roman Catholic Church for her activism.

Comedienne Phyllis Diller, 56, has divorced her husband of 10 years, Ward Donovan in Santa Monica, Calif. The divorce was not contested. "Ward wanted me to have a better body," Miss Diller said. "That was the only thing we had in common."

Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, wife of the French President, arrived in New York Monday for a visit. She will attend performances of the New York City Ballet and hear French composer Maurice Ravel.

A \$350,000 suit for plagiarism and literary piracy filed by Fred Ferretti, a reporter for the New York Times, against Jimmy Breslin and the New York magazine was settled out of court Monday. The demand for damages was dropped and the magazine agreed to publish an acknowledgment that Ferretti did the research and the originally accepted version of a story on a New York school district that appeared under Breslin's byline in the Feb. 8, 1971, issue. "I wish Mr. Breslin well in all his future ventures," said Ferretti of his former colleague on the New York Herald Tribune.

Frank Willis, the security guard who discovered the Watergate

break-in nearly three years ago was playing himself Monday when shooting began in Washington on the movie, "All the President's Men," based on a book by Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein. Willis has more downs than ups in his life of capitalizing on his role in the affair. Dorsey Evans, his lawyer, wouldn't say how much his year-old client would be paid acting in the film but called him "more than peanuts" and "we're very pleased."

Jackie Basehart, the 22-year-old son of actor Richard Basehart and actress Valentina Terese, had surgery Monday for a splenic injury he suffered in a karate fight with a schoolmate. Doctors said that his condition had been very serious, but proved after surgery. Basehart explained that a friend who didn't name him had him intentionally hard during friendly karate match on Friday. He had been scheduled to make his film debut in an Italian picture in which his mother is playing.

Ex-British Prime Minister Edward Heath is back almost in a new youth morning cloud. The ex-Prime Minister took a champagne send-off last week at Gosport, Hampshire, christened by Heath's stepmother, Mrs. M. Heath. Morning Cloud III, in heavy seas of the Sussex on last September and two lives were lost, including that of Heath's son, Timothy. Heath was not on board at the time.

Asked if he was superstitious about giving the new album the same name, Heath said: "Morning Cloud is the best-known name in the world, so we'll stick to it."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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HAIL: 10:00 AM
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